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ASSESSMENT OF A HEURISTIC ALGORITHM FOR SCHEDULING THEATER SECURITY COOPERATION NAVAL MISSIONS

by

Michael R. Rodman

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Thesis Advisor: Thesis Co-Advisor: Second Reader: Javier Salmeron W. Matthew Carlyle

Jeff E. Kline

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ASSESSMENT OF A HEURISTIC ALGORITHM FOR SCHEDULING THEATER SECURITY COOPERATION NAVAL MISSIONS

Michael R. Rodman Lieutenant Commander, United States Navy B.A., Boston College, 1995

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Author: Michael R. Rodman

Approved by: Javier Salmeron

Thesis Advisor

W. Matthew Carlyle

Co-Advisor

Jeff E. Kline Second Reader

Robert F. Dell

Chairman, Department of Operations Research

ABSTRACT

Theater Security Cooperation (TSC) is a U.S. strategy for improving multinational relationships through cooperative efforts. Spitz develops the Central-West Africa Resource and Mission Allocation (CARMA) optimization model, which posits a naval vessel carrying various expeditionary partnership teams to transit an area of responsibility and conduct missions garnering the maximum amount of TSC value. CARMA can be solved with formal, mixed-integer optimization, at the expense of computational time. This thesis modifies the original Spitz's scenarios to test H-CARMA, a fast heuristic algorithm developed by Dwyer, and its performance under shorter planning horizons, multiple budget constraints and different distribution of missions and TSC value across countries. Most of the scenarios evidence shortcomings of H-CARMA that were not apparent in the earlier scenarios tested by Dwyer. In all but one of the reviewed cases, H-CARMA generates solutions with total TSC value less than 81% of those using Spitz's algorithms, and, in the worst of these cases, the solution only achieves 51 percent. When there is no slack in terms of time and budget, MIP solutions outperform those of H-CARMA by more than 25% in most cases examined. We identify sources for some of these deficiencies and recommend changes to address them.

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LIST OF ACRONYMS

CARMA Central-West Africa Resource and Mission Allocation

CMC Commandant of the Marine Corps

CNO Chief of Naval Operations

EPT Expeditionary Partnership Team

GAMS General Algebraic Modeling System

GFS Global Fleet Station

GoG Gulf of Guinea.

H-CARMA Central-West Africa Resource and Mission Allocation Heuristic

(algorithm)

HSV High Speed Vessel

LSD Landing Ship Dock

MIP Mixed Integer Program

MIP-CARMA Central-West Africa Resource and Mission Allocation Mixed Integer

Programming (algorithm)

RH-CARMA Central-West Africa Resource and Mission Allocation Rolling Horizon

(algorithm)

SSTR Stability, Security, Transition and Reconstruction

STP Sao Tome and Principe

TSC Theater Security Cooperation

VBA Visual Basic for Applications

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Theater Security Cooperation (TSC) is a United States strategy for improving multi-national relationships through cooperative efforts. These efforts include military training, medical assistance, and infrastructure building to aid foreign countries in developing sustainable indigenous processes. The wide spectrum of missions, countries involved, budget and logistical constraints, and the length of the planning horizon make it challenging for planners to determine an optimal use of resources in support of this endeavor.

Recent studies by Spitz and Dwyer have developed mathematical optimization approaches to solving this resource allocation problem for scenarios pertaining to the Gulf of Guinea region of Africa using a Landing Ship Dock and a High Speed Vessel as the transiting platforms. Spitz develops the Central-West Africa Resource and Mission Allocation (CARMA), which models a naval vessel carrying various expeditionary partnership teams to transit the area while garnering the maximum amount of TSC value while minimizing cost. CARMA can be solved as a mixed-integer program (MIP) or by a rolling-horizon (RH) heuristic algorithm. Both MIP- and RH-CARMA are computationally challenging and require commercial optimization software not readily available to most Navy end-users. Dwyer develops a license-free, heuristic (H-CARMA) algorithm. In his analysis, H-CARMA solutions lie within 7% of optimal, taking only a fraction of the time spent by MIP- and RH-CARMA, for 90- and 180-day scenarios.

This thesis modifies existing scenarios to test H-CARMA's performance for shorter time horizons, under differing budget constraints and distributions of missions and TSC values across countries. Most of the scenarios evidence shortcomings of H-CARMA that were not apparent in the earlier scenarios tested by Dwyer.

In all but one of the reviewed cases, H-CARMA generates solutions with total TSC value less than 81% of those using Spitz's algorithms, and, in the worst of these

cases, the solution only achieves 51 percent. When there is no slack in terms of time and budget, MIP- and RH- CARMA give significantly better solutions than H-CARMA, by more than 25% in most cases examined.

Dwyer acknowledges the requirement for a ship to remain in port during ongoing missions as a shortcoming of H-CARMA, which limits feasible solutions more significantly than MIP-CARMA and RH-CARMA. It is not evident that this assumption is the only cause for the solution gaps previously mentioned: Our test cases show H-CARMA's solutions may still be of relative low quality compared to those generated by MIP-CARMA even when all missions are required to be in-port. Thus, other aspects of H-CARMA's routing and scheduling logic may be preventing it from achieving better results. For example, competition among high-TSC-value countries creates a problem for H-CARMA in short time periods. When multiple countries have similar total TSC values within only a few points of each other, H-CARMA chooses the one with the highest value regardless of distances or costs.

We recommend revising H-CARMA to account for deficiencies discovered in this thesis. These include removing the requirement for the ship to remain in-port while EPTs conduct missions, not only because it hinders opportunities to perform missions in other countries but also because it makes the ship incur additional in-port costs. H-CARMA must also adjust for its tendency to implement a "packing routine" based first on maximum TSC available and second on the length of the longest mission. This prevents the algorithm from finding alternatives that support the overall TSC value goal. Changes in how the algorithm prioritizes missions having the same length need further review as well. Finally, H-CARMA should seek to minimize cost as a secondary goal, just as the CARMA model states.

I. INTRODUCTION

A. OVERVIEW

Theater Security Cooperation (TSC) is a United States strategy for improving multi-national relationships through cooperative efforts. These efforts include military training, medical assistance, and infrastructure building to aid foreign countries in developing sustainable indigenous processes. According to the Chief of Naval Operations (CNO), the Commandant of the Marine Corps (CMC) and the Commandant of the Coast Guard, "building and reinvigorating ... relationships through Theater Security Cooperation requires an increased focus on capacity-building, humanitarian assistance, regional frameworks for improving maritime governance, and cooperation in enforcing the rule of law in the maritime domain" (CNO et al. 2007).

Recently, greater emphasis has been placed on the importance of the Navy's Global Maritime Partnership initiative, more commonly referred to as the "1000 Ship Navy." Expanding the use of national and multi-national forces shapes cooperative relationships in times of peace. This creates a foundation that enables collaborative efforts in the event of international security threats and disasters requiring humanitarian assistance. Deciding how to employ limited resources to support these missions remains a challenge. Directives explain the level and types of cooperation needed to support Stability, Security, Transition and Reconstruction (SSTR) operations by teams of civilian, military and international personnel (Department of Defense 2005).

This thesis explores previous algorithms developed to allocate limited resources to support TSC operations. By examining the strengths and limitations of each algorithm when applied to a specific scenario (world region, planning horizon, number and type of missions, etc.) we continue the development of a decision support tool for personnel involved in planning TSC activities.

B. BACKGROUND

In recent years, the U.S. Navy has conducted several exercises in the Gulf of Guinea (GoG) region of Africa (Figure 1) to employ the concept of TSC. Teams of assistance personnel, called *expeditionary partnership teams* (EPTs) have been used to conduct SSTR *missions* throughout the region with the help of U.S. Navy ships. The Whidbey Island class Landing Ship Dock (LSD), USS Fort McHenry (LSD-43), transited the area with various EPTs to perform TSC missions in 2007. U.S. Naval Forces Southern Command conducted a similar exercise in the Caribbean with the smaller High Speed Vessel (HSV), Swift (HSV-2). These vessels served as the primary sea-based platforms in support of the Global Fleet Station (GFS) concept described in the CNO's and CMC's Naval Operation Concept 2006 (CNO and CMC, 2006).



Figure 1. Area Map of Gulf of Guinea Region of Africa (From: MSN Encarta website).

During the aforementioned 2007 exercises, prioritizing and scheduling, which missions to perform presented a tremendous hurdle to planning personnel. Thesis work conducted at the Naval Postgraduate School (Spitz 2007, Dwyer 2008) has developed models and algorithms for finding the best schedule for a GFS embarked with EPTs. These works further explain the importance that TSC plays in the defense, maritime, and military strategies of various U.S. government organizations.

Spitz (2007) develops a mixed-integer programming (MIP) model, called Central Africa Resource Mission Allocation (CARMA) and uses a formal MIP algorithm (MIP-CARMA) and a rolling-horizon heuristic (RH-CARMA) for solving it. The data set tested for that study focuses on operations during the above mentioned GoG exercises. Prior to the development of the CARMA model few scheduling tools existed to aid planners in finding an optimal schedule for a GFS. Factors contributing to this difficulty are the wide spectrum of mission requirements and TSC values, the length of the planning period, team loading capabilities, budget constraints, logistic requirements, and transit times, among others.

Implemented in the General Algebraic Modeling System (GAMS) (Brooke et al. 1996) and solved with GAMS/CPLEX (2007), MIP-CARMA provides optimal or near-optimal solutions to maximize mission accomplishment while minimizing costs. However, MIP-CARMA can take an extremely long time to produce solutions. RH-CARMA, also implemented in GAMS, produces a heuristic solution that is only guaranteed to be optimal over shorter time periods in the planning horizon. Both GAMS and GAMS/CPLEX are commercial software packages that require individual licenses not readily available to the average Navy operator restricted by the Navy/Marine Corps Intranet system.

The more recent study by Dwyer (2008) shows the possibility of developing a stand-alone heuristic algorithm for CARMA (H-CARMA). Dwyer implements H-CARMA in Visual Basic for Applications (VBA) and uses it to demonstrate the potential to approximate the optimal solution for certain GoG scenarios. The MIP and RH approaches by Spitz require long processing times, while H-CARMA makes certain

assumptions to simplify the algorithm implementation, and employs a greedy, constructive heuristic. H-CARMA significantly reduces the computational time from MIP- and RH-CARMA, but also renders suboptimal solutions.

C. THESIS OBJECTIVES

We explore how changes in the original input affect the performance of the CARMA algorithms to determine their strengths and limitations more precisely. Though suffering from excessive processing time and scalability, the results of MIP-CARMA and RH-CARMA serve as the benchmark for the comparative analysis with H-CARMA. The results, in turn, immediately suggest areas of improvement that could help develop even more robust heuristic algorithms that retain a certain degree of scalability.

For comparison of H-CARMA and RH-CARMA in the 180-day original scenario of Spitz, see Dwyer (2008). This thesis examines scenarios using the LSD base case but for shorter time periods of 30 and 60 days. Our results aim to highlight difficulties not clearly identified in the original scenarios. Studying shorter periods is important not only because some deployments in the GoG or other regions may have shorter durations than in the scenarios explored by Spitz, but also because deployment contingencies may require to re-plan part of the schedule while the ship is already in the area of responsibility. These time horizons are also comparable to those used by each stage in Spitz's RH-CARMA.

In the remainder of this thesis, we review the aforementioned algorithms in Chapter II; then, we compare the algorithms for modified scenarios in Chapter III; and finally, we present our conclusions in Chapter IV.

II. REVIEW OF PREVIOUS ALGORITHMS

This chapter reviews the assumptions made by both Spitz (2007) and Dwyer (2008) in developing their respective approaches to solving the CARMA model. To recall, the following acronyms are used in accordance with Dwyer's nomenclature: (a) MIP-CARMA refers to the mixed-integer programming version of CARMA developed by Spitz in GAMS/CPLEX and solves for the entire planning horizon; (b) RH-CARMA refers to the rolling-horizon heuristic developed by Spitz using GAMS/CPLEX, which also uses formal mixed-integer programming optimization but only solves for a window of time (shorter than the planning horizon) at each iteration, which is advanced after each successive solve; and (c) H-CARMA refers to the stand-alone, heuristic algorithm developed by Dwyer using VBA. Obviously, RH-CARMA and H-CARMA can only guarantee local optimality.

A. OVERVIEW

All algorithms incorporate the primary goal of maximizing the total TSC mission value subject to budget, time and other logistics constraints. Spitz's original research implements a set of missions assigned with a corresponding TSC value ranked on a scale of one to ten. Each of the seven GoG countries in this study, Senegal, Gabon, Ghana, Angola, Sao Tome and Principe (STP), Cameroon, and Liberia, is allotted a predetermined set of missions based on the original data provided by personnel at Naval Forces Europe-Sixth Fleet. Associated with each mission type is at least one specific EPT capable of completing it. Applicable costs are assigned to each mission. A ship incurs port fees that vary by country for each day the ship is in-port.

B. VARIATIONS AND SIMPLIFICATIONS IN H-CARMA

1. Assignment of Teams

The MIP- and RH-CARMA algorithms optimize team loading simultaneously with all other decision variables in the CARMA model. H-CARMA requires that teams

be preloaded to an arbitrary percentage of available berthing spaces. In Dwyer's work, this percentage is set at 70 percent. The algorithm prioritizes initial team loading based on potential TSC value of missions a team can perform.

2. In-Port vs. At-Sea Mission Assignments

The CARMA model accounts for whether or not missions require the ship to be in-port during the execution of a mission. This provides some flexibility for a ship to drop off teams in a given port and conduct at sea missions simultaneously or even go to other ports and drop off other teams while the former mission is being executed. The H-CARMA algorithm presumes that all missions require the ship to be in-port, thus restricting the feasible solution space.

3. Mission Routing Priorities

H-CARMA prioritizes routes exclusively on the capability of performing a mission. It does not directly account for port stops for the sole purpose of replenishing either food or fuel. Thus, it restricts the solution space by avoiding logistic stops at countries where missions do not exist or have already been conducted.

4. Secondary Goal of Minimizing Budget

While maximizing total TSC value is CARMA's main objective, it also has a secondary goal of minimizing costs. H-CARMA does not directly attempt to minimize cost, although by setting a budget limit the algorithm will specify a solution that adheres to that restriction.

5. Returning to Origin

CARMA may require the ship to return to its home port (or any other specified location) by the end of the planning horizon. H-CARMA ignores this restriction, thus relaxing the feasible space.

6. Fuel and Food Re-Supply

H-CARMA assumes that the ship is refueled and replenished to maximum levels at each port capable of providing such services. If a ship remains in a replenishment-capable port for several days, its fuel and food supplies are reset to the maximum level for each day in the port. MIP-CARMA and RH-CARMA allow for below-maximum fuel levels. While this does not have an impact on current solutions, future versions of CARMA (where fuel costs are accounted for) may benefit from flexible refuel options.

III. TEST CASES, ANALYSIS AND RESULTS

A. TEST CASE DATA AND ASSUMPTIONS

1. Basic Data

The following tables highlight sets of data taken from the scenarios run by both Spitz (2007) and Dwyer (2008) for the LSD ship class. In addition to these, ship characteristics, fuel and food capacities and depletion rates, distances, and trip times between ports remain unchanged.

Теат Туре	Abbreviated Name	Total Available (# of teams)	Size of Each Team (people/team)
Ship Crew	ship	3	1
Coast Guard Detachment	uscg1	2	4
Explosive Ordnance Detachment	eod	3	12
Naval Construction Force	ncf	4	13
Maritime Civil Affairs Group	mcag	2	6
Expeditionary Training Command	etc	4	4
Maritime Expeditionary Security Force	mesf	4	24
Medical Support	exmed	2	5
Other Reserve Unit	otherRes	2	4
Maritime Domain Awareness	mda	2	4

Table 1. Team Types Available and Sizes (From: Spitz, 2007). For example, each "ncf" (naval construction force) team requires 13 people, and a maximum of four teams are available to conduct missions (but not all available teams of all types can be carried on the ship due to limited rack space)

Table 1 shows the various EPT types. The abbreviated name will be used for display purposes in the remainder of this thesis. For each EPT type we show the total available and the number of personnel associated with each team. Table 2 displays port costs and capabilities (Spitz 2007).

Table 3 provides the initial mission country pairs along with associated durations, costs, and TSC values. The baseline scenario assumes these data inputs from Tables 1–3.

Country	Resupply (x = Yes)	Refuel (x = Yes)	Cost
Senegal	X	X	\$185,000
Cameroon			\$145,000
Gabon	X	X	\$190,000
Ghana	X	X	\$72,000
STP			\$45,000
Angola			\$200,000
Liberia			\$115,000
At-Sea			\$0

Table 2. Port Capabilities and Costs (After: Spitz, 2007 and Dwyer, 2008). For instance, Ghana can refuel and resupply, and in-port costs are \$72,000 per day.

CARMA GOG MISSIONS / ACTIVITIES	GHANA	GABON	STP	CAMEROON	ANGOLA	LIBERIA	ATSEA	SENEGAL	Duration (days)	Cost (\$) / mission	Capable Team(s)	TSC value
MEDICAL												
MEDICAL OPS/READINESS	X		X						5	\$5,000	exmed	3
HA/DR OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES	x	L	L	L	L	$ldsymbol{ldsymbol{ldsymbol{ldsymbol{ld}}}$	L	Ш	3	\$7,500	exmed	4
INFRASTRUCTURE												
ENG RECONSTRUCTION SMEE, DIG WELLS	X	X	X	X		X			10	\$65,000	ncf	5
RENOVATE MEDICAL CLINICS		X	X						3	\$10,500	ncf	2
RENOVATE SCHOOLS/YOUTH CLINICS		x	x						3	\$10,500	ncf	2
AIRPORT INFRASTRUCT IMPROVEMENTS	X								15	\$97,500	ncf	6
ROAD IMPROVEMENTS	X	x	X	X					10	\$6,500	ncf	4
UTILITY IMPROVEMENTS	X	x	x	x					10	\$6,500	ncf	5
PORT INFRASTRUCT IMPRO VEMENTS						X			20	\$13,000	ncf	9
INFRASTRUCUTRE GAP ANALYSIS	x	x	x	x					5	\$32,500	ncf	5
CIVIL / COMMUNICATIONS												
PUBLI C AFFAIRS SMEE	X	X	X	X	х	x			3	\$9,000	mcag	5
BAND LESSONS	X	X	X	X					2	\$4,000	othR es	1
COMREL					X	X			2	\$1,000	sh ip	3
SURFACE MARITIME ACTIVITIES												
PORT SECURITY MTT	X					X			5	\$45,000	uscg1, nwc, mesf	8
MULTINATIONAL EXERCISE							х		5	\$2,500	sh ip	10
SHIPRIDER EMBARKS							X		5	\$2,500	sh ip	7
SMALL BOAT / BOAT PATROL MAINT MTT	X		x						5	\$7,500	ship, etc	6
ISPS ASSIST / CERT VISIT	X	X	X	X					10	\$20,000	uscg1, othRes	8
HYDRO SURVEY MTT	X		x						10	\$20,000	uscg1	8
MINE CLEARANCE					X				10	\$60,000	eod	7
MILITARY & LEADERSHIP TRAINING												
COMMUNICATIONS MTT	х	x		X					5	\$10,000	etc	4
OFFICER LEADERSHIP MTT	X			х					5	\$7,500	ship, etc	7
NCO PRO FESS DEVELOP SMEE/ MTT	X								3	\$1,500	sh ip	6
MARITIME DOMAIN AWARENESS ACTIVITIES												
SHIP VISIT					х	x			5	\$2,500	ship	5
MDA SITE SURVEY									5	\$10,000	mda	7
AIS RECEIVER SITES CONSTRUCTED	х		x			х			10	\$65,000	ncf	9
COOPERATIVE SECURITY LO CATION	x								5	\$10,000	mda	10
GFS DEMO							x		3	\$6,000	ship	7
GFS DEMO 2							X		2	\$4,000	mda	7
LOGISTICS												
LOGISTICS STOP								х	1	\$500	ship	1
BASELINE TOTAL TSC VALUE (total far right)	104	41	63	44	20	44	31	1	348	-	-	-

Table 3. Mission Characteristics

2. Timeframe and Modified Starting Point

Our test cases are limited to 30- and 60-day periods only as opposed to the 90and 180-day scenarios used by Dwyer and Spitz. Originally, those scenarios commence from Rota, Spain on day one. In order to allow for more missions to be examined in our reduced time horizons, our scenarios assume the ship is already in theater, commencing day one operations from the port of Dakar, Senegal. This eliminates several days of travel from and to Rota in which no mission can take place. (In practice, this equates to our scenarios covering approximately days 1-44 and 1-74, respectively, from the original scenario, where the first and last seven days are in transit.)

3. Return to Homeport Not Required

Given the lack of this capability in H-CARMA, our primary scenarios shall not require the ship to return to any port at the end of the planning horizon.

4. Criteria for Setting Budget Constraint

The original scenarios for the MIP-CARMA, RH-CARMA and H-CARMA studies establish a maximum budget limit of \$10 million for a 180-day scenario. Reducing that budget proportionally for 30- and 60-day scenarios results in budgets of approximately \$1.7 million and \$3.3 million dollars, respectively. In order to study both cases where budget is and is not a limiting aspect, we set the budget to \$10 million and \$1.5 million for 30-day scenarios, and a unique budget of \$3.0 million for 60-day scenarios.

5. Scenarios and Test Cases

We create four basic scenarios for testing:

Scenario 1: Baseline using previous test data

Scenario 2: Mission transfer from Ghana to Angola

Scenario 3: Large TSC value for Angola, reduced for Ghana

Scenario 4: Two groups of three countries with same TSC values

Within each of these scenarios, and based on our budget discussion from the previous paragraph, we create three different cases:

Case A: 30 days and \$10 million budget

Case B: 30 days and \$1.5 million budget

Case C: 60 days and \$3 million budget

In addition, we consider four supplementary cases that restrict all missions to be in-port for Scenarios 1 and 2, Cases A and B. These serve as a basis for comparison between MIP-CARMA and H-CARMA by restricting MIP-CARMA in the same manner inherent to H-CARMA.

B. SELECTION OF RH-CARMA OR MIP-CARMA ALGORITHMS

MIP-CARMA has been used to solve the 30-day scenarios, producing optimal solutions with a relative optimality gap of 1 percent. For all 60-day cases, the MIP-CARMA algorithm fails to improve RH-CARMA solutions in a reasonable amount of time, so we choose the RH-CARMA algorithm.

To improve tractability, RH-CARMA uses the following rolling-horizon scheme: the algorithm first looks at days 1 - 40. It then expands the recommended solution to this period by incorporating the remaining 20 days. Each of these individual stages solves for a near-optimal solution with a relative gap of less than 1%, but overall the solution cannot be guaranteed to be optimal for the entire 60-day period. Of course, good solutions (but without the 1% tolerance) can be found by MIP-CARMA and RH-CARMA in substantially less time.

C. SCENARIO 1: BASELINE USING PREVIOUS TEST DATA

We review the overall results for the scenario, followed by specific analysis of each individual case.

1. Setup and Result Comparison

In the original scenario, Ghana leads all other locations in total TSC value available with 104 TSC points out of 348 for all missions. Table 4 shows the results of comparing MIP-CARMA or RH-CARMA to H-CARMA for the different number of days and budget limits analyzed.

	Compari	sons for Scenar	io 1 (Case 1A): Ba	aseline, 30 Days, \$10)M						
Algorithm	TSC	% of MIP-CARMA	Total Cost (\$)	Total Missions Completed	Run Time (Seconds)						
MIP-CARMA	151	100.00%	\$1,937,500	24	8,957						
H-CARMA	121	80.13%	\$1,602,500	20	181						
Comparisons for Scenario 1 (Case 1B): Baseline, 30 Days, \$1.5M											
Algorithm	TSC	% of MIP-CARMA	Total Cost (\$)	Total Missions Completed	Run Time (Seconds)						
MIP-CARMA	144	100.00%	\$1,446,000	26	3,690						
H-CARMA	108	75.00%	\$1,492,000	18	187						
	Compari	isons for Scenar	rio 1 (Case 1C): B	aseline, 60 Days, \$3	M						
Algorithm	TSC	% of RH-CARMA	Total Cost (\$)	Total Missions Completed	Run Time (Seconds)						
RH-CARMA	212	100.00%	\$2,965,000	39	20,001						
H-CARMA	171	80.66%	\$3,000,000	30	162						

Table 4. Results for Scenario 1 Comparisons

In each case, the H-CARMA solution is no better than 81% of the MIP- and RH-CARMA results. Total costs for Cases 1B and 1C, where the budgets are more severely constrained, are within \$50,000. The cost difference for Case 1A is almost \$300,000 though the difference in TSC value is considerable. As indicated earlier, we expect the greater run times for MIP-CARMA and RH-CARMA for within 1% gap solutions. While H-CARMA finds a feasible solution in a matter of seconds in this case group, MIP-CARMA and RH-CARMA require at least one hour of processing for the timeliest result and almost seven hours of processing time for the 60-day scenario.

2. Case 1A: 30 Days, \$10 Million Budget

Tables 5 and 6 outline the routing schedules that MIP-CARMA and H-CARMA respectively produce. Table 5 reveals the flexibility of MIP-CARMA in allowing a ship to drop off teams to conduct missions in a given country and continue to another country

to perform additional missions. This is clearly evident on day 11 and 12 in Ghana where four teams arrive to commence missions lasting ten days each. The ship leaves port on day 13 to pick up teams in Liberia before returning back to Ghana to conduct more missions and retrieve the teams previously dropped off.

	MISSIONS	1	2 3	4	5 6	7	8 9 1	0 11	1 12	13 14	15	16	17 18	19 20	21 22	2 23	24	25 2	6 27	28	29 30
	SH IP LOCATION EIT HER UNDERWAY OR IN PORT OF COUNTRY LISTED TO THE RIGHT	SENEGAL	UNDERWAY		LIBERIA		UNDERWAY	GI	HANA	UNDERWAY	LIBERIA		UNDERWAY	G	GHA NA		UNDERWAY		AT	-SEA	
	UNDERWAY																				
	MEDICAL OPS/READINESS													E	XMED						
	HA/DR OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES													E	EXMED						
	ENG RECONSTRUCT SMEE, DIG WELLS																				
	AIRPORT INFRASTRUCTURE IMPROVE																				
	ROAD IMPROVEMENTS																				
	UTILITY IMPROVEMENTS										NC	F									
	INFRASTRUCUTRE GAP ANALYSIS														NCF						
Ι,	PUBLIC AFFAIRS SMEE													MCA	G						
GHANA	BAND LESSONS													othRES							
H	PORT SECURITY MTT													Ţ	JSCG1						
G	SMALL BOAT / PATROL MAINTEN MTT														SH IP						
	ISPS ASSIST / CERT VISIT											USC	G1								
	HYDRO SURVEY MTT										USC										
	COMMUNICATIONS MTT								Т												
	OFFICER LEADERSHIP MTT														SHIP						
	NCO PROFESS DEVELOP SMEE/MTT														SHIP						
	COOPERATIVE SECURITY LOCATION														MDA						
	AIS RECEIVER SITES CONSTRUCTED							+				NC	'F		MDA						
	MULTINATIONAL EXERCISE							+				110	1			+ +			SHI	D	
SEA	SHIPRIDER EMBARKS							_								+				SHII)
T	GFS DEMO							+													SHIP
A7	GFS DEMO 2							+								+ +					M DA
	ENG RECONSTRUCT SMEE, DIG WELLS							NCF			_					+ +					1111111
	PORT INFRASTRUCTURE IMPROVE			1		T		NCF				-+				+					
A	PUBLIC AFFAIRS SMEE			+	,	M CA G		_			+	-+				+					
L IBERIA	COMREL					SHI		+			+ +	-				+					
BE					TIGG							-+				+					
ī	PORT SECURITY MTT				USC			+	+		+	\dashv				++				+	
	SHIP VISIT AIS RECEIVER SITES CONSTRUCTED				SHI	P			NCF							++				-	
Щ	AIS RECEIVER SHES CONSTRUCTED							Г	VCF												

Table 5. MIP-CARMA Schedule, Case 1A: 30 Days, \$10M

Table 6 displays the resulting schedule that H-CARMA produces for the same data set. In this case, the enumerative process of H-CARMA focuses on the country with the maximum combined TSC mission value: Ghana. H-CARMA completes sixteen of the eighteen available missions in this country. Both models perform all the missions in the At-Sea location predominantly because of the high TSC values and the relatively short duration of these missions.

	MISSIONS	1 2	2 3 4	5 6 7	7 8	9 10	11 12	13 1	14 15	16	17 18	19 2	0 21 22	23 2	4 25	26	27 28	29
	SHIP LOCATION ETTHER UNDERWAY OR IN PORT OF COUNTRY LISTED TO THE RIGHT	SENEGAL	UNDE	RWAY					GHA	NA.				UNDERWAY		AT	-SEA	
	UNDERWAY																	
	MEDICAL OPS/READINESS					EXME	D											
	HA/DR OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES				E	MED												
	ENGRECONSTRUCT SMFE, DIGWELLS						N	K F										
	AIRPORT INFRASTRUCTURE IMPROVE								N	F								
	ROADIMPROVEMENIS						N	K F										
	UIILITYIMPROVEMENIS						N	Æ										
	INFRASTRUCUTRE GAP ANALYSIS																	
	PUBLICAFFAIRSSMFE				M	CAG												
Ž	BANDLESSONS				othR	ES												
GHANA	PORTSECURITYMIT					USCG	1											
9	SMALL BOAT/ BOAT PATROL MAINTEN MIT					SHIP												
	ISPS ASSIST / CERT VISIT						U	CG1										
	HYDROSURVEY MIT						U	XCG1										
	COMMUNICATIONSMIT					ETC												
	OFFICER LEADERSHIP MIT					SHIP												
	NCOPROFESS DEVELOP SMFE/MIT				S	HIP												
	COOPERATIVE SECURITY LOCATION					MDA												
	AIS RECEIVER SITES CONSTRUCTED																	
	MILTINATIONALEXERGSE														1	HIP		
SEA	SHIPRIDER EVBARKS														1	HIP		
\vdash	GFS DEMO														SHIP			
A	GFS DEMO 2														MDA			

Table 6. H-CARMA Schedule, Case 1A: 30 Days, \$10M

H-CARMA implements a "stacking" method that reviews the maximum TSC value within a chosen country based on the length of the longest mission it selects. It then chooses all missions of shorter duration that meet the budget and team distribution constraints. As a result, all missions for a selected country commence on the same day and the ship must remain in-port until the longest mission finishes. Table 6 demonstrates this tendency for Ghana and the At-Sea location. The algorithm defaults all missions to be in-port prohibiting the ship from dropping teams off and seeking other high value missions in a different area.

Overall, H-CARMA creates an 81% solution to that of MIP-CARMA in terms of total TSC value accumulated. Run time is drastically shorter and total missions completed only differ by four.

As explained in section A-4 of this chapter, we conduct a supplementary test of this case by forcing all missions in MIP-CARMA to be performed in-port just as H-CARMA requires. The resulting MIP-CARMA schedule generates a total TSC value of 146 compared with 151 in Case 1A. MIP-CARMA results still outperform H-CARMA in terms of TSC value: 146 to 121, respectively. Interestingly, with the greater restriction on the feasible solution, MIP-CARMA run time greatly improves, taking only 265 seconds to solve. This is a surprising result that seems to support the notion that the H-CARMA algorithm logic may be flawed beyond simply requiring all missions be conducted with the ship in-port: Better solutions still exist.

3. Case 1B: 30 Days, \$1.5 Million Budget

This case places a \$1.5 Million budget constraint on both algorithms. All other inputs are identical to Case 1A. Tables 7 and 8 reflect the schedule output produced by MIP-CARMA and H-CARMA respectively. Both solutions focus the largest concentration of missions in Ghana. The budget restriction forces MIP-CARMA to route the ship to STP instead of Liberia as in Case 1A.

	MISSIONS	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13 14	15	16	17	18	19 20 2	1 22	23 2	4 25	26	27 2	8 29	30
	SHIP LOCATION EITHER UNDERWAY OR IN PORT OF COUNTRY LISTED TO THE RIGHT	SENEGAL	UNDERWAY		LIBERIA	INDERWAY		GHANA		W		UNDERWAY		<u> </u>	IANA			UNDERWAY		T-SEA		UNDERWAY			ГР	
	UNDERWAY								_																	\Box
	MEDICAL OPS/READINESS									E	XME	D														
	HA/DR OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES														E	XM	ED									
	ENG RECONSTRUCTION SMEE, DIG WELLS																									
	AIRPORT INFRASTRUCTURE IMPROVEMENTS																									
	ROAD IMPROVEMENTS																									
	UTILITY IMPROVEMENTS												N(CF												\Box
	INFRASTRUCUTRE GAP ANALYSIS													NCI	F											
-	PUBLIC AFFAIRS SMEE													MCA	G											
GHANA	BAND LESSONS												othI	RES												
H.	PORT SECURITY MTT													τ	USC	G1										
9	SMALL BOAT / PATROL MAINTENANCE MTT														SHI	P										
	ISPS ASSIST / CERT VISIT												USO	CG1												
	HYDRO SURVEY MTT											USO	CG1													
	COMMUNICATIONS MTT													ETC	C											
	OFFICER LEADERSHIP MTT									5	SHII	•														\neg
	NCO PROFESSIONAL DEVEL OP SMEE/ MTT															SHI	P									
	COOPERATIVE SECURITY LOCATION													MD	A											
	AIS RECEIVER SITES CONSTRUCTED											N	CF													
	MEDICAL OPS/READINESS																							EXN	MED	
	ENG RECONSTRUCTION SMEE, DIG WELLS																									\neg
	RENOVATE MEDICAL CLINICS																								NCF	
	RENOVATE SCHOOLS / YOUTH CLINICS																							N	CF	
	ROAD IMPROVEMENTS																									
١.	UTILITY IMPROVEMENTS																									
STP	INFRASTRUCUTRE GAP ANALYSIS																							N	CF	
9 2	PUBLIC AFFAIRS SMEE																								MCA	G
	BAND LESSONS																								oth I	RES
	SMALL BOAT / PATROL MAINTENANCE MTT																							SE	ПР	
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l	HYDRO SURVEY MTT																									
	AIS RECEIVER SITES CONSTRUCTED																									
_	MULTINATIONAL EXERCISE																		SH	IP						
SEA	SHIPRIDER EMBARKS																			SHI	P					
AT S	GFS DEMO																			SHI	P					\neg
▼	GFS DEMO 2																			М	DA					

Table 7. MIP-CARMA Schedule, Case 1B: 30 Days, \$1.5M

The H-CARMA solution generates results almost identical to Case 1A. The commencing day of operations for Ghana and the At-Sea location remains unchanged. The algorithm skips two missions in Ghana in order to remain feasible to the new budget. Both algorithms find solutions close to the budget limit.

	MISSIONS	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18 1	19 2	0 21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28 29	9 30
	SHIP LOCATION EITHER UNDERWAY OR INPORT OF COUNTRY LISTED TO THE RIGHT	SENEGAL			DE											HAN							UNDERWAY				-SEA		
	UNDERWAY																												
	MEDICAL OPS/READINESS									I	EXM	ED																	
	HA/DR OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES								E	XM	ED																		
	ENG RECONSTRUCTION SMEE, DIG WELLS												N	CF															
	AIRPORT INFRASTRUCTURE IMPROVEMENTS															NCF													
	ROAD IMPROVEMENTS												N	CF															
	UTILITY IMPROVEMENTS												N	CF															
	INFRASTRUCUTRE GAP ANALYSIS																												
	PUBLICAFFAIRS SMEE																								П		Т		
HANA	BAND LESSONS								oth	RE	S																		
H	PORT SECURITY MIT																												
G	SMALL BOAT/ PATROL MAINTENANCE MIT										SHI	P																	
	ISPS ASSIST / CERT VISIT												US	CG1															
	HYDRO SURVEY MIT												US	CG1											\top		T		
	COMMUNICATIONS MIT										ET	$\overline{\mathbf{c}}$													T		\Box		
	OFFICER LEADERSHIP MIT										SHI	P													\top		T	\top	
	NCO PROFESSIONAL DEVELOP SMEE/ MTT									SH	P	Т	Τ												\top		\top		\top
	COOPERATIVE SECURITY LOCATION										MD	A										П			\neg				
	AIS RECEIVER SITES CONSTRUCTED																								\top		\top		
	MULTINATIONAL EXERCISE																								S	НР			
SEA	SHIPRIDER EMBARKS																								S	НР			
E	GFS DEMO																							S	HIР				
⋖	GFS DEMO 2																							MD	A		T		

Table 8. H-CARMA Schedule, Case 1B: 30 Days, \$1.5M

Once again, we conduct a supplementary case that restricts the ship to remain inport for all missions in MIP-CARMA. While this limits the feasible region, the budget increase may provide some flexibility. Results show that MIP-CARMA outperforms H-CARMA in total TSC value, 140 to 108. It uses a total budget of \$1.49 million. Again, run time is greatly reduced (443 seconds).

4. Case 1C: 60 Days, \$3 Million Budget

The expanded duration and budget of the 60-day case should permit each algorithm to accommodate higher value missions in more countries. We execute RH-CARMA in this case to keep run times within a relatively reasonable duration.

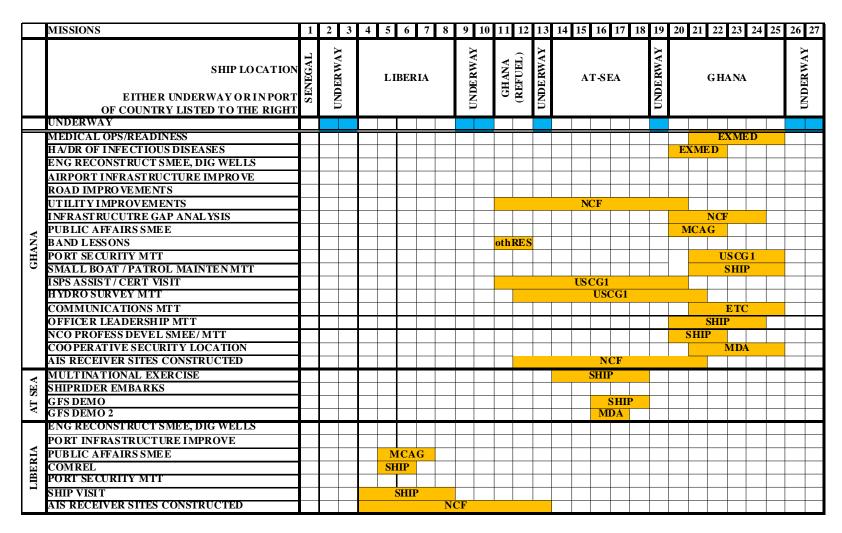


Table 9. RH-CARMA Schedule, Case 1C: 60 Days, \$3M, Days 1-27

	MISSIONS	28 29	30	31 32	33	34 35 3	6 37	38	39	40 4	1 42	2 43	44	45	46 47	7 48	49	50	51	52	53	54 5	55 5	56 5	57 58	8 59	60
	SHIP LOCATION EITHER UNDERWAY OR IN PORT OF COUNTRY LISTED TO THE RIGHT		STP		UNDERWAY	GABON	UNDERWAY		SI	TP.	UNDERWAY		A	T-S	EA		UNDERWAY	STP	UNDERWAY				AT	-SEA			
	UNDERWAY MEDICAL OPS/READINESS												Щ		4	4							4		_	<u></u>	—
	ENG RECONSTRUCT SMEE, DIG WELLS	E	EXME	<u>υ</u>		NCF						-				+					_	_	_		+	+	+
	RENOVATE MEDICAL CLINICS				_	NCF			NŒ		+	+	\vdash		_							+	_	-	+	+	+
	RENOVATE SCHOOLS / YOUTH CLINICS		-							NCF		-					-					+	+		+	+	+
	ROAD IMPROVEMENTS						_			NCF			<u> </u>	NC	F.						_	+	-	+	+	+	+
	UTILITY IMPROVEMENTS				N	OF .					_	_		INC		_	Т				_	+	+		+	+	+
STP	INFRASIRUCUTRE GAP ANALYSIS		NCF		111		Т	Т			+	+		+		+	\vdash				_	+	+		+	+	+
S	PUBLIC AFFAIRS SMEE							N	ICA	G															+	+	+
	BAND LESSONS		othR	ES				-															\dashv		_	+	+
	SMALL BOAT / PATROL MAINTEN MTT		SHIP																						+	+	+
	ISPS ASSIST / CERT VISIT				USC	CG1																			_	1	\top
	HYDRO SURVEY MTT					USCO	1																		\top	\top	\Box
	AIS RECEIVER SITES CONSTRUCTED					NCF																					
	ENG RECONSTRUCT SMEE, DIG WELLS																										П
	RENOVATE MEDICAL CLINICS																										
	RENOVATE SCHOOLS / YOUTH CLINICS					NCF																					\Box
Z	ROAD IMPROVEMENTS					NCF																				\top	
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GABO	INFRASTRUCUTRE GAP ANALYSIS																										
19	PUBLIC AFFAIRS SMEE					MCAG																					
	BAND LESSONS																										
	ISPS ASSIST / CERT VISIT																										
	COMMUNICATIONS MTT																										
Ą	MULTINATIONAL EXERCISE																										
SEA	SHIPRIDER EMBARKS																								SH	IP	
T	GFSDEMO															\perp						_				\perp	\perp
Ą	GFSDEMO2																									\bot	Ш

Table 10. RH-CARMA Schedule, Case 1C: 60 Days, \$3M, Days 28-60

Tables 9 and 10 display the optimal schedule that RH-CARMA develops. Budget is the limiting factor in this case. The myopic nature of this algorithm attempts to maximize the most TSC value during the first 40 days (first stage). Most of the selected missions finish by day 50 with only one mission scheduled from days 51-60. It completes eleven missions lasting 10 days each, for a total TSC value of 212.

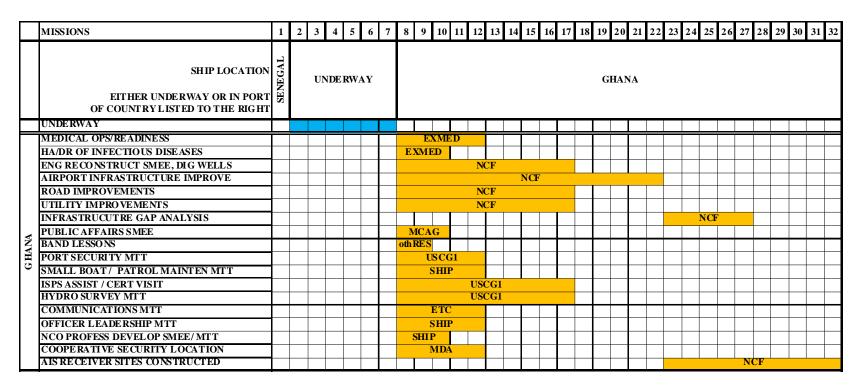


Table 11. H-CARMA Schedule, Case 1C: 60 Days, \$3M, Days 1-32

	MISSIONS	33	34	35 3	6 37	7 38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47 4	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59 60
	SHIP LOCATION EITHER UNDERWAY OR IN PORT OF COUNTRY LISTED TO THE RIGHT		UNDERWAY				SI	ГР					UNDERWAY		AT-	-SE	A								X BI NS A		
	UNDERWAY																										
	MEDICAL OPS/READINESS				EXM	ED																					
	ENG RECONSTRUCT SMEE, DIG WELLS																										
	RENOVATE MEDICAL CLINICS																										
	RENOVATE SCHOOLS / YOUTH CLINICS			N(CF																						
	ROAD IMPROVEMENTS						N	CF																			
	UTILITY IMPROVEMENTS						N	CF																			
STP	INFRASTRUCUT RE GAP ANALYSIS																										
رو	PUBLIC AFFAIRS SMEE			MC	AG																						
	BAND LESSONS			othRE	S																						
	SMALL BOAT / PATROL MAINTEN MTT				SH	IP																					
	ISPS ASSIST / CERT VISIT																										
	HYDRO SURVEY MTT						USO	CG1																			
	AIS RECEIVER SITES CONSTRUCTED						N	CF																			
	MULTINATIONAL EXERCISE														SI	HIP											
SEA	SHIPRIDER EMBARKS														SI	HIP											
Η	GFS DEMO													SI	ΉP	T										\neg	
A	GFS DEMO 2														T												

Table 12. H-CARMA Schedule, Case 1C: 60 Days, \$3M, Days 33-60

Tables 11 and 12 indicate H-CARMA schedules more of the available missions that last 10 days. It even schedules the longest available mission, "Airport Infrastructure Improvements," in Ghana on days 8-22. All but one of these 10-day or longer-duration missions have TSC values of five points or higher. Overall, H-CARMA produces a reasonable approximation of the RH-CARMA results, garnering more than an 80% solution.

D. SCENARIO 2: MISSION TRANSFER FROM GHANA TO ANGOLA

1. Setup

As the Scenario 1 cases demonstrate, Ghana dominates mission priority selections in both algorithms. Its relatively close proximity to the starting point (Senegal) also contributes to it being chosen. Scenario 2 posits a situation where six higher-value missions from Ghana are transferred to Angola, the farthest country from Senegal.

SCENARIO 2: GHANA AND ANGOLA MISSION MODIFICATIONS	GHANA	ANGOLA	TSC value
M EDICAL			
M EDIC AL OPS/RE ADINES S	х		3
HA/DR OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES	Х		4
IN FRASTRUCT URE			
ENG RECONSTRUCTION SMEE, DIG WELLS		X	5
RENOVATE MEDICAL CLINICS			2
RENOVATE SCHOOLS / YOUTH ORGANIZATION CLINICS			2
A IRPORT INFRASTRUCT URE IMPROVEMENTS	X		6
ROAD IMPROVEMENTS	Х		4
UTIL ITY IM PRO VE ME NT S		X	5
PORT INFRASTRUCTURE IM PRO VEMENTS			9
INFRASTRUCUT RE GAP ANALYSIS	Х		5
CIVIL / COM M UNICATIONS			
PUBLIC AFFAIRS SM EE	X	X	5
BAND LESSONS	Х		1
COMREL		X	3
SURFACE MARITIME ACTIVITIES			
PORT SECURITY MTT	х		8
M UL TINATIONAL E XE R CISE			10
SH IPRI DE R EMB A RK S			7
SMALL BOAT / BOAT PATROL MAINTENANCE MTT	X		6
ISPS ASSIST / CERT VISIT		X	8
HYDRO SURVEY MTT		x	8
MINE CLEARANCE		x	7
MILITARY & LEADERSHIP TRAINING			
COM MUNICATIONS M TT	x		4
OFFICER LEADERSHIP M TT		X	7
NCO PRO FESSIONAL DEVEL OPMENT SMEE/MTT	х		6
MARITIME DO MAIN AWARENESS ACTIVITIES			
SH IP V ISIT		X	5
M DA SITE SURVEY			7
A IS RE CE IVER SITES CONSTRUCTED		X	9
COOPERATIVE SECURITY LOCATION	х		10
GFS DEMO			7
GFS DEMO 2			7
LOGISTICS			
LOGISTICS STOP			1
ORIGINAL BASELINE TO TAL TSC VALUE	104	20	348
SCENARIO 2 TOTAL TSC VALUE	62	62	348

Table 13. Scenario 2: Mission Transfer from Ghana and Angola

The orange highlighted missions in Table 13 reflect this change in mission allocation. From this shift, both countries now have the same overall TSC value of 62 points. All other locations retain the same values as established in Scenario 1. STP now has the largest available TSC points with a total of 63. For other countries, see Table 3.

Table 14 displays the results of the three cases for this scenario. In Cases 2A and 2B, H-CARMA generates solutions below 60% of MIP-CARMA. Looking more specifically at the schedules each algorithm provides insight as to the large difference in TSC values.

Comparisons	for Scena	ario 2 (Case 2A)	: Ghana/Angola l	Partial TSC Change	, 30 Days, \$10M
Algorithm	TSC	% of MIP-CARMA	Total Cost (\$)	Total Missions Completed	Run Time (Seconds)
MIP-CARMA	144	100.00%	\$1,924,500	27	17,722
H-CARMA	84	58.33%	\$1,579,000	19	187
Comparisons	for Scena	rio 2 (Case 2B)	: Ghana/Angola F	artial TSC Change	, 30 Days, \$1.5M
Algorithm	TSC	% of MIP-CARMA	Total Cost (\$)	Total Missions Completed	Run Time (Seconds)
MIP-CARMA	137	100.00%	\$1,492,500	25	2,228
H-CARMA	70	51.09%	\$1,497,000	16	190
Comparisons	for Scen	ario 2 (Case 2C): Ghana/Angola	Partial TSC Change	e, 60 Days, \$3M
Algorithm	TSC	% of RH-CARMA	Total Cost (\$)	Total Missions Completed	Run Time (Seconds)
RH-CARMA	182	100.00%	\$2,982,000	36	18,013
H-CARMA	159	87.36%	\$2,909,000	30	177

Table 14. Results for Scenario 2 Comparisons

2. Case 2A: 30 Days, \$10 Million Budget

Missions as assigned in Table 14 serve as inputs for Case 2A, which limits duration to 30 days and sets a maximum budget of \$10 Million. MIP-CARMA produces the schedule shown in Table 15. Despite the added value to Angola, the algorithm does not include it in the optimal schedule. The long transit time does not justify stopping there during the planning horizon given opportunities in other countries. The comparable TSC totals for STP and Ghana provide a better overall solution.

	MISSIONS	1	2	3	4 5	6	7	8	9 10	11	12	13	14 15	16 17	18 1	9 20	21 22	23	24	25 26	27	28	29 30
	SHIP LO CATION EITHER UNDERWAY OR IN PORT OF COUNTRY LISTED TO THE RIGHT	SENEG AL	UNDERWAY		L	IB ER	IA		UNDERWAY		Gl	H AN A	Δ	UNDERWAY		STF	,	UNDERWAY	AT	SE A	UNDERWAY	S	STP
	UNDERWAY																						
	MEDICAL OPS/READINESS					İ					EX	MEI)										
	HA/DR OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES										EX	MEI)										
	AIRPORT INFRASTRUCTURE IMPROVE																						
	ROAD IM PRO VEMENTS																						
	INFRAST RUCUTRE GAP ANALYSIS											NCF											
Z	PUBLIC AFFAIRS SMEE											M	CAG										
GHANA	BAND LESSONS									oth.	RES												
9	PORT SECURITY MTT										U	SCG1											
	SMALL BO AT /PATROL MAINT MTT											HIP											
	COMMUNICATIONS MTT					1]	ETC											
	NCO PROFESS DEVELOP SMEE/MTT											S	H IP										
	COOPERATIVE SECURITY LOCATION										N	1DA											
	MEDICAL OPS/READINESS												T			E XM I	ED				1		
	ENG RECONSTRUCT SMEE, DIG WELLS																	_		NCF			
	RENO VATE MEDICAL CLINICS																				T	N	ICF
	RENO VATE SCHOOLS / YOUTH CLINICS					1																Ī	
	ROAD IMPROVEMENTS																				1		
	UTILITY IMPROVEMENTS																	NO	CF.				
STP	INFRASTRUCUTRE GAP ANALYSIS					1										NCF	7	1			Т		
8	PUBLIC AFFAIRS SMEE					1									MC						+		
	BAND LESS ONS					1									112 (_	RES						
	SMALL BOAT / PATROL MAINT MTT					1										SHI							
	ISPS ASSIST / CERT VISIT															Jan 1			I	JS CG	_		
	H YDRO SURVEY MTT		-	_	_										1				USC				_
	AIS RECEIVER SITES CONSTRUCTED																		NCI				_
-	MULTINATIONAL EXERCISE		-	_	_	+-						-			++		т т		1101	_	т —	Т	_
SEA	SHIPRIDER EMBARKS			_	_										1	_		+	-		+		_
S	GFS DEMO											-			+ +				SI	HIP			
AT	GFS DEMO 2		-	_	_	1		-				-	-		+		 		MD		+		_
	ENG RECONSTRUCT SMEE, DIG WELLS		+	\dashv	_	1		\dashv			Н	+			++	+			1,110	-	+		-
	*		\vdash	\rightarrow		1					\vdash	-+			+			+			1		
4	PORT INFRASTRUCTURE IMPROVE PUBLIC AFFAIRS SMEE		\vdash		MCA	<u></u>	\vdash	-			\vdash	+			+	_	-		\vdash	_	1	-	_
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	AIS RECEIVER SITES CONSTRUCTED																				<u> </u>		

Table 15. MIP-CARMA Schedule, Case 2A: 30 Days, \$10M

Similarly, MIP-CARMA takes advantage of shorter distance by commencing four missions in Liberia on day four. The schedule for days 18 to 30 reflects the flexibility of MIP-CARMA to perform missions away from port. This allows the ship to drop off several teams in STP and then leave to perform two missions at sea before returning to pick up the teams in STP.

Table 16 shows the results for case 2A using H-CARMA. Similar to MIP-CARMA, this schedule focuses on two countries with large total TSC values available. However, the in-port restriction in H-CARMA prevents the completion of additional missions in the At-Sea and Liberia locations as MIP-CARMA recommends. H-CARMA performs one more mission in Ghana than MIP-CARMA, but it only completes one mission from days 25-30.

	MISSIONS	1	2 3	4	5	6 7	8	9 1	0 11	. 12	13	14 1	5 16	17	18 19	20	21 22	23	24 25	26 2	7 28 2	9 30
	SHIP LOCATION EITHER UNDERWAY OR IN PORT OF COUNTRY LISTED TO THE RIGHT	SENEGAL	τ	NDEI	RWAY	Y				ST	ГР				UNDERWAY			G	HAN	A		UNDERWAY
	UNDERWAY																					
	MEDICAL OPS/READINESS																EXMI	ED				
	HA/DR OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES															EX	MED					
	ENG RECONSTRUCT SMEE, DIG WELLS																					
	AIRPORT INFRASTRUCTURE IMPRO VE																					
	ROAD IMPRO VEMENTS																		NCF			
	UTILITYIMPROVEMENTS																					
	INFRAST RUCUTRE GAP ANALYSIS									ĺ							NCF					
	PUBLIC AFFAIRS SMEE															MO	CAG					
I ¥	BAND LESSONS									ĺ						oth R						
GHANA	PORT SECURITY MTT									Î		ĺ					USCO	1				
9	SMALL BOAT / PATROL MAINT MTT									ĺ							SHII	•				
	ISPS ASSIST / CERT VISIT									1												\top
	HYDRO SURVEY MTT																					
	COMMUNICATIONS MTT																ETC					\top
	OFFICER LEADERSHIP MTT																					
	NCO PROF DEVELOP SMEE/MTT									T						SI	HIP					\top
	COOPERATIVE SECURITY LOCATION																MDA	1				
L	AIS RECEIVER SITES CONSTRUCTED																					工
	MEDICAL OPS/READINESS							EXN	1ED													
	ENG RECONSTRUCT SMEE, DIG WELLS																					\top
	RENO VATE MEDICAL CLINICS						1	NCF		ĺ												
	RENOVATE SCHOOLS / YOUTH CLINICS						1	NCF														\top
	ROAD IMPRO VEMENTS									N	CF											
	UTILITYIMPROVEMENTS									T												\top
STP	INFRAST RUCUTRE GAP ANALYSIS							N	CF													
<i>•</i>	PUBLIC AFFAIRS SMEE			\Box			M	CAG														\top
	BAND LESSONS						oth F	RES		ĺ												
1	SMALL BOAT / PATROL MAINT MTT							SE	IIP													\top
	ISPS ASSIST / CERT VISIT																					
	HYDRO SURVEY MTT									1												\top
	AIS RECEIVER SITES CONSTRUCTED									1												

Table 16. H-CARMA Schedule, Case 2A: 30 Days, \$10M

The stacking procedure in the H-CARMA algorithm creates a group of missions based on the one with the longest duration: as long as other missions are shorter they are scheduled. The mission chosen, "Road Improvements," only has a TSC value of four, yet its duration affects the entire schedule. This effect occurs again in STP on days 13 through 17 for the same mission. Considering the At-Sea location is only a one-day transit from either STP or Ghana and its four missions have a total TSC value of 31 points and durations of five days or less, the opportunity cost of continuing only one mission for five more days results in a net loss of 27 TSC points.

As performed in Scenario 1, we apply a supplementary case to this framework by looking at how MIP-CARMA performs when all missions require the ship to be in-port. MIP-CARMA produces a schedule with a total TSC value of 137 points compared to the 144 points without the requirement. It significantly surpasses the 84 points of H-CARMA and improves run-time to 204 seconds (very close the 187 seconds required of H-CARMA). It also expends less budget (\$1,492,500) than H-CARMA.

3. Case 2B: 30 Days, \$1.5 Million Budget

Compared to Case 2A, Table 17 shows the MIP-CARMA schedule adjusts for the budget change by eliminating a port stop in Liberia and focusing on missions in Ghana, STP and the At-Sea locations. Total missions completed in Ghana and STP does not change, but the composition of missions in STP varies slightly. This schedule now includes all four missions in the At-Sea location.

	MISSIONS	1	2 3	4	5 6	7	8 9	10 1	1 12	13	14 15	16	17 1	8 19	20	21	22	23 2	4 25	26	27	28	29 30
	SHIP LOCATION EITHER UNDERWAY OR IN PORT OF COUNTRY LISTED TO THE RIGHT	SENEGAL	UNDERWAY	LIBERIA	UNDERWAY		G HAN	ŇA	UNDERWAY		AT	'-SE A		UNDERWAY					ST	P			
	UNDERWAY																						
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HA	BAND LESSONS					othl	RES																\top
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	SMALL BOAT / PATROL MAINTEN MTT						SHI	P															+
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	COOPERATIVE SECURITY LOCATION						MDA																\top
	MEDICAL OPS/READINESS									Ħ		1									E	KMET	
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	RENOVATE SCHOOLS / YOUTH CLINICS																N	ICF					+
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	SMALL BOAT / PATROL MAINTEN MTT									+		-										SHIP	tiik E
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Table 17. MIP-CARMA Schedule, Case 2B: 30 Days, \$1.5M

The budget constraint affects the H-CARMA solution only by changing the number of missions performed in Ghana. The schedule illustrated in Table 18 contains the exact same dates as in Case 1A for underway time, and for visits to STP and Ghana. H-CARMA completes the identical set of missions in STP and two less in Ghana. The impact of the ten-day long "Road Improvement" mission remains in this schedule, again preventing the completion of additional missions.

	MISSIONS	1	2 3 4 5 6 7	8 9 1	11 1	2 1	3 14	15	16 17	18	19	20 2	1 2	2 23	24	25 26	27	28 2	9 30
	SHIP LOCATION EITHER UNDERWAY OR IN PORT OF COUNTRY LISTED TO THE RIGHT	SENEGAL	UNDERWAY			STP				UNDERWAY					GHAN	NA.			UNDERWAY
	UNDERWAY																		
	MEDICAL OPS/READINESS												EXM	ЕD					T
	HA/DR OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES											EX	1ED						
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GHANA	BAND LESSONS											oth RE	S						
HY	PORT SECURITY MTT																		
9	SMALL BO AT / PATROL MAINTEN MTT												SH	IP					\top
	ISPS ASSIST / CERT VISIT												Т						
	HYDRO SURVEY MTT																		
	COMMUNICATIONS MTT												ЕТ	'C					
	OFFICER LEADERSHIP MTT																		
	NCO PROFESSIO NAL DE VELOP SMEE/ MTT											SE	IP						
	COOPERATIVE SECURITY LOCATION												MI)A					\top
	AIS RECEIVER SITES CONSTRUCTED												Т						
	MEDICAL OPS/READINESS			EXM	ED														
	ENG RECONSTRUCT SMEE, DIG WELLS										\neg		T						
	RENO VATE MEDICAL CLINICS			NCF									T						\top
	RENOVATE SCHOOLS / YOUTH CLINICS			NCF															\top
	ROAD IMPROVEMENTS					NCF					\neg		T				П		\top
	UTILITYIMPROVEMENTS					T						\top	1					\top	\top
STP	INFRASTRUCUTRE GAP ANALYSIS			NO	F						\neg		T						\top
Š	PUBLIC AFFAIRS SMEE			MCAG							\neg		\top						+
	BAND LESSONS			othRES		1							T						\top
	SMALL BOAT / PATROL MAINTEN MTT			SH	P								T						\top
	ISPS ASSIST / CERT VISIT										\neg		T						\top
	HYDRO SURVEY MTT										\neg		\top						+
	AIS RECEIVER SITES CONSTRUCTED					1													+

Table 18. H-CARMA Schedule, Case 2B: 30 Days, \$1.5M

With the additional budget restriction, the performance of H-CARMA produces a schedule with only 51% of the total TSC value generated by MIP-CARMA. The stacking nature of this algorithm and possibly the in-port requirement for all missions limits H-CARMA from creating an optimal schedule closer to that of MIP-CARMA. Cases 2A and 2B clearly demonstrate this drawback.

Our last supplementary case modifies Case 2B, implementing the in-port requirement for all missions in MIP-CARMA. Results greatly favor MIP-CARMA, producing a total TSC value of 137 points compared with 70 for H-CARMA. Budget is just under the \$1.5 million threshold and run-time is even better than H-CARMA, 104 to 190 seconds respectively. All four supplementary cases demonstrate that MIP-CARMA generates schedules with significantly higher TSC totals than H-CARMA even when restricted to perform all missions in-port. We conclude that H-CARMA capabilities may be limited not only by the in-port assumption, but also by other aspects of its routing and scheduling logic.

4. Case 2C: 60 Days, \$3 Million Budget

In this 60-day case, total costs for both models are very close to the budgetary limits. Tables 19 and 20 show the RH-CARMA solution. Tables 21 and 22 reflect the H-CARMA schedule.

	MISSIONS	1	2 3	4	5	6 7	8	9	10 1	1 12	13	14	15 16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23 24	25	26 27	28
	SHIP LOCATION EITHER UNDERWAY OR IN PORT OF COUNTRY LISTED TO THE RIGHT	SENEGAL	Ţ	J NDE I	RWA	¥	C	AMI	EROC	ON	UNDERWAY		s	TP			UNDERWAY		GABON (REFUEL)	UNDERWAY	s	TP	UNDERWAY
	UNDERWAY																						
	MEDICAL OPS/READINESS												E	XM	ED								
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	OFFICER LEADERSHIP MTT					_			IIP													_	+-
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	RENOVATE MEDICAL CLINICS		-		-		+	-	-		+		_								+	_	+
	RENOVATE NEDICAL CLINICS RENOVATE SCHOOLS/ YOUTH CLINICS		-				+	-			+		_						NCF		+++	_	+
	ROAD IMPROVEMENTS		_			_	\vdash	_			+		_						INCI		+	_	+-
Z	UTILITY IMPROVEMENTS		+	+	-	+	\vdash	+	-		+		_	+	+					_	++	+	+-
ABON	INFRASTRUCUTRE GAP ANALYSIS		-+		-	+	\vdash	+	-		+		_	+	+						++	+	+-
S	PUBLIC AFFAIRS SMEE		-	+-	+	_	\vdash	-	+		+		_	1	\vdash			N/	ICAC	-	++	-	+-
	BAND LESSONS		_		-	_	\vdash	-	-		+		_	1	+			_	oth R		+		+-
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1	COMMUNICATIONS MTT		_		-		\vdash	-			+		_	+	\vdash	_					+		+-
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Table 19. RH-CARMA Schedule, Case 2C: 60 Days, \$3M, Days 1-28

	MISSIONS	29 30 31 32 33 34	35	36 37 38 39 40	41	42 43	3 44	45	46	47 48	49 5	0 51 52	53	54 55	56 5	7 58	59	60
	SHIP LOCATION EITHER UNDERWAY OR IN PORT OF COUNTRY LISTED TO THE RIGHT	AT-SEA	UNDERWAY	GHANA	UNDERWAY	AT-S FA		UNDERWAY	GHANA		UNDERWAY		SENEGAL		UNDERWAY	AT-SEA	UNDERWAY	GHANA (REFUEL)
	UNDERWAY																	
	MEDICAL OPS/READINESS			EXMED														
	HA/DR OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES			EXMED														
	AIRPORT INFRASTRUCTURE IMPROVE												NCI	י				
	ROAD IMPROVEMENTS				N	CF												
∢	INFRASTRUCUTRE GAP ANALYSIS			NCF														
HANA	PUBLIC AFFAIRS SMEE			MCAG														
H	BAND LESSONS			othRES														1
G	PORT SECURITY MTT			US CG1														1
	SMALL BOAT/PATROL MAINTEN MTT			SHIP														
	COMMUNICATIONS MTT			ETC														
	NCO PROFESSIONAL DEV SMEE/MTT			SHIP														
	COOPERATIVE SECURITY LOCATION			MDA														
	MULTINATIONAL EXERCISE	SHIP																
SEA	SHIPRIDER EMBARKS	SHIP																
L	GFS DEMO	SHIP																
A	GFS DEMO 2	MDA																

Table 20. RH-CARMA Schedule, Case 2C: 60 Days, \$3M, Days 29-60

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	MISSIONS	1	2 3 4 5 6 7	8 9 10	11 12 13	14 1:	16 17	18 19	20 21 22	23 24	25 2	26 27	28	29 30	31 3	2 33 3
	EI THER UNDERWAY OR IN PORT OF COUNTRY LISTED TO THE RIGHT	SENEGAL	UNDERWAY		STP			UNDERWAY				GHA	NA.			
	UNDERWAY															
	MEDICAL OPS/READINESS								EXM	ED						
	HA/DR OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES								EXMED							
	AIRPORT INFRASTRUCTURE IMPROVE											NCI	F			
	ROAD IMPROVEMENTS									I	CF					\bot
⋖	INFRASTRUCUTRE GAP ANALYSIS								NC	F						
GHANA	PUBLIC AFFAIRS SMEE								MCAG							\perp
H	BAND LESSONS								oth RES							\perp
ľ	PORT SECURITY MTT								USC							\bot
	SMALL BOAT / PATROL MAINTEN MTT								SHI							$\bot\bot$
	COMMUNICATIONS MTT				\perp				ET	C						+
	NCO PROFESSIONAL DEV SMEE/MTT								SHIP							+
	COOPERATIVE SECURITY LOCATION								MD	Α						+
	MEDICAL OPS/READINESS			EXMEI)											
	ENG RECONSTRUCT SMEE, DIG WELLS															\perp
	RENOVATE MEDICAL CLINICS			NCF												$\bot \bot$
	RENOV SCHOOLS / YOUTH CLINICS			NCF												\bot
	ROAD IMPROVEMENTS				NCF											
١.	UTILITY IMPROVEMENTS															
STP	INFRASTRUCUTRE GAP ANALYSIS			NCF						\perp	\perp				\perp	\bot
٦	PUBLIC AFFAIRS SMEE			MCAG												\bot
	BAND LESSONS			othRES												\bot
	SMALL BOAT / PATROL MAINTEN MTT			SHIP						\perp						\bot
	ISPS ASSIST / CERT VISIT									$\perp \perp$			$\sqcup \bot$		$oxed{oxed}$	+
	HYDRO SURVEY MTT															\bot
	AIS RECEIVER SITES CONSTRUCTED															

Table 21. H-CARMA Schedule, Case 2C: 60 Days, \$3M, Days 1-34

	MISSIONS	35 36	37 38 39	40 4	11 42	43	44 45	46	47	48	49 50	51 52	53	54	55 5	57	58	59 60
	SHIP LOCATION EITHER UNDERWAY OR IN PORT OF COUNTRY LISTED TO THE RIGHT	UNDERWAY			STP				UNDERWAY		AT-S	ΈA		UNDERWAY		LIBERIA	MAY & BEACHED	(AT-SEA)
	UNDERWAY																	
	MEDICAL OPS/READINESS																	
	ENG RECONSTRUCT SMEE, DIG WELLS				NCF													
	RENOVATE MEDICAL CLINICS																	
	RENOVATE SCHOOLS/YOUTH CLINICS																	
	ROAD IMPROVEMENTS																	
١	UTILITY IMPROVEMENTS				NCF													
7.0	INFRASTRUCUTRE GAP ANALYSIS																	
	PUBLIC AFFAIRS SMEE																	
	BAND LESSONS																	
	SMALL BOAT / PATROL MAINTEN MTT																	
	ISPS ASSIST / CERT VISIT			τ	JS CG	l												
	HYDRO SURVEY MTT			τ	JS CG 1	l												
	AIS RECEIVER SITES CONSTRUCTED				NCF													
	MULTINATIONAL EXERCISE										SH	IP						
SEA	SHIPRIDER EMBARKS										SH	IP						
	GFS DEMO									S	HIP							
V	GFS DEMO 2									MI	A							
	ENG RECONSTR SMEE, DIG WELLS																	
	PORT INFRASTRUCTURE IMPROVE																	
IA	PUBLIC AFFAIRS SMEE																	
LIBERIA	COMREL														S	НІР		
P	PORT SECURITY MTT																	
	SHIP VISIT																	
	AIS RECEIVER SITES CONSTRUCTED																	

Table 22. H-CARMA Schedule, Case 2C: 60 Days, \$3M, Days 35-60

Here, H-CARMA produces its best result of all the cases compared in this thesis. It generates an 87% of the total TSC value of the RH-CARMA solution. Completing all missions in Ghana and the At-Sea location contribute to this. It also focuses on the longer 10-day missions in STP, which have TSC values ranging from five to nine points.

E. SCENARIO 3: LARGE TSC VALUE FOR ANGOLA, REDUCED FOR GHANA

1. Setup

In Scenario 2, where Angola absorbs some of the Ghana missions, we learned that the greater available total TSC in Angola is not enough for the algorithms to alter schedules. In response, we test both algorithms to see the effects of adding even more TSC value to the country farthest from the starting position in Senegal. To do this, more missions originally assigned to Ghana in Scenario 1 transfer to Angola to increase its overall TSC value. The missions highlighted in blue in Table 23 reflect these changes in addition to missions previously altered in Scenario 2, which are displayed in orange. These changes result in Angola having a total available TSC value of 104 points and reduce Ghana to 20 total points.

SCENARIO 3 CARMA LARGE TRANSFER OF GHANA MISSIONS TO ANGOLA	GHANA	ANGOLA	TSC value
MEDICAL			
MEDICAL OPS/READINESS	х		3
HA/DR OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES	x		4
INFRASTRUCTURE			
ENG RECONSTRUCTION SMEE, DIG WELLS		x	5
RENOVATE MEDICAL CLINICS			2
RENOVATE SCHOOLS / YOUTH ORGANIZATION CLINICS			2
AIRPORT INFRASTRUCTURE IMPROVEMENTS		x	6
ROAD IMPROVEMENTS	Х		4
UTILITY IMPROVEMENTS		X	5
PORT INFRASTRUCTURE IM PRO VEMENTS			9
INFRASTRUCUTRE GAP ANALYSIS		x	5
CIVIL / COMMUNICATIONS			
PUBLI C AFFAIRS SMEE	х	х	5
BAND LESSONS	х		1
COMREL		х	3
SURFACE MARITIME ACTIVITIES			
PORT SECURITY MTT		х	8
M UL TINATIONAL E XERCISE			10
SH IP RI DE R EMB A RK S			7
SMALL BOAT / BOAT PATROL MAINTENANCE MTT		X	6
ISPS ASSIST / CERT VISIT		x	8
HYDRO SURVEY MTT		x	8
MINE CLEARANCE		X	7
MILITARY & LEADERSHIP TRAINING			
COMMUNICATIONS MTT	X		4
OFFICER LEADERSHIP MTT		x	7
NCO PRO FESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT SMEE/MTT	X		6
MARITIME DOMAIN AWARENESS ACTIVITIES			
SH IP VISIT		X	5
MDA SITE SURVEY			7
AIS RECEIVER SITES CONSTRUCTED		x	9
COOPERATIVE SECURITY LO CATION		X	10
GFS DEMO			7
GFS DEMO 2			7
LOGISTICS			
LO GIST ICS STOP			1
ORIGINAL BASELINE TO TAL TSC VALUE	104	20	348
SCENARIO 3 TOTAL TSC VALUE	27	97	348

Table 23. Scenario 3 Mission Changes for Ghana and Angola

Table 24 conveys the overall performance that both algorithms produce given the revised inputs. In all cases, H-CARMA creates schedules no better than 73% of total TSC points of those that MIP-CARMA and RH-CARMA generate. Total costs are very similar while the number of completed missions varies. Run times for MIP-CARMA and RH-CARMA remain very long.

Comp	oarisons f	or Scenario 3 (Case 3A): Large A	Angola TSC, 30 Day	rs, \$10M
Algorithm	TSC	% of MIP-CARMA	Total Cost (\$)	Total Missions Completed	Run Time (Seconds)
MIP-CARMA	133	100.00%	\$3,098,000	21	3,975
H-CARMA	86	64.66%	\$3,105,500	14	35
Comp	arisons f	or Scenario 3 (C	Case 3B): Large A	ngola TSC, 30 Day	s, \$1.5M
Algorithm	TSC	% of MIP-CARMA	Total Cost (\$)	Total Missions Completed	Run Time (Seconds)
MIP-CARMA	112	100.00%	\$1,451,500	21	4,588
H-CARMA	81	72.32%	\$1,463,000	13	164
Com	parisons	for Scenario 3 (Case 3C): Large	Angola TSC, 60 Day	ys, \$3M
Algorithm	TSC	% of RH-CARMA	Total Cost (\$)	Total Missions Completed	Run Time (Seconds)
RH-CARMA	166	100.00%	\$2,999,500	29	18,023
H-CARMA	115	69.28%	\$2,976,500	22	165

Table 24. Results for Scenario 3 Comparisons

Looking at TSC values per day for each case provides contrast in the overall results. In Case 3A, MIP-CARMA garners 4.43 TSC points per day while H-CARMA registers 2.87 points per day. For Case 3B, these numbers are 3.73 and 2.7, respectively. Case 3C results in RH-CARMA generating 2.77 points per day and 1.92 points per day for H-CARMA. Clearly, on a daily basis, MIP-CARMA and RH-CARMA provide greater TSC values for this scenario.

2. Case 3A: 30 Days, \$10 Million Budget

Table 25 presents the schedule that MIP-CARMA produces for this case where Angola now holds a very high total TSC value. The budget limit is not restrictive here. Although Ghana provides fewer missions and TSC points than before, MIP-CARMA schedules it as the first port to perform missions. It assigns all missions at sea and has the ship spend the last 11 days in Angola completing 13 of 15 possible missions. It appears the high TSC value offsets the greater distance required to visit Angola.

	MISSIONS	1	2 3	4	5 6	7 8 9	10	11	12 1	3 14	15 16	17 1	8 19	20 21	22	23 24	25	26 2	7 28	29 30
		SENEGAL	UNDERWAY	LIBERIA	UNDERWAY	GHANA	UNDERWAY		A	Γ-SEA		TINDEDWAY	ONDEAWAI			A	NG O	LA		
	UNDERWAY																			
	MEDICAL OPS/READINESS																			
	HA/DR OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES					EXMED														
≸	ROAD IMPROVEMENTS																			
GHANA	PUBLIC AFFAIRS SMEE					MCAG														
GI	BAND LESSONS					othRES														
	COMMUNICATIONS MTT																			
	NCO PROFESS DEVEL SMEE/ MTT					SHIP														
	ENG RECONSTRUCT SMEE, DIG WELLS															N	CF			
	AIRPORT INFRASTRUCTURE IMPROVE																			
	UTILITY IMPROVEMENTS																			
	INFRASTRUCUTRE GAP ANALYSIS																NCF			
	PUBLIC AFFAIRS SMEE																		M	ICAG
	COMREL													SHIP						
LA LA	ISPS ASSIST / CERT VISIT															US	CG1			
ANGOLA	HYDRO SURVEY MTT																USO	CG1		
Įž	OFFICER LEADERSHIP MTT														SI	HIP				
1	MINE CLEARANCE															E	OD			
	PORT SECURITY MTT																		USCG	1
	SMALL BOAT / PATROL MAINTENANCE MIT																	SH	IP	
	SHIP VISIT																		SHIP	,
	AIS RECEIVER SITES CONSTRUCTED																N	Œ		
	COOPERATIVE SECURITY LOCATION	_													T				MDA	
	MULTINATIONAL EXERCISE	1								SHI	P									
SEA	SHIPRIDER EMBARKS								SE											
AT S	GFS DEMO	1									SHIP									
A	GFS DEMO 2	1									MDA									

Table 25. MIP-CARMA Schedule, Case 3A: 30 Days, \$10M

Table 26 indicates that H-CARMA similarly focuses its schedule on Angola and At-Sea missions. The selection of one short mission in Gabon on day 23 appears to be in order to take advantage of a refueling and resupply stop, but output in H-CARMA does not easily specify this. H-CARMA initially selects the highest overall TSC country to visit first. This prevents the possibility of visiting other ports prior to Angola to improve overall TSC value, as exhibited by MIP-CARMA (Table 25).

In further comparing the results of the two algorithms, H-CARMA limits its selection to only one mission having a maximum length of ten days. The "Utility Improvements" and "Engineering Reconstruction SMEE" missions both have a TSC value of five, a duration of ten days and require the same team type. However, there also exists the "AIS Receiver Sites Constructed" mission of the same duration and team, but a larger TSC value of nine points. H-CARMA fails to schedule this mission and it appears there may be an issue in how the algorithm defaults to prioritizing one of several missions having the same length. MIP-CARMA schedules this mission as well as one of the five point missions during the Angola period, adding to the overall difference in total TSC value achieved. With a \$10 million budget, mission costs should not have been a detrimental factor to achieving a larger TSC value.

	MISSIONS	1	2 3 4 5	6 7 8	9 10) 11	12	13	14	15 10	5 17	18	19 2	20 21	22	23 24	25	26 2	7 28	29 30
	OF COUNTRY LISTED TO THE RIGHT	SENEGAL	UNDERWA	AY				A	ANGO	OLA					UNDERWAY	GABON	UNDERWAY		AT-S	EA
	UNDERWAY																			
	ENG RECONSTRUCTION SMEE, DIG WELLS																			
	AIRPORT INFRASTRUCTURE IMPROVE																			
	UTILITY IMPROVEMENTS							N(F											
	INFRASTRUCUTRE GAP ANALYSIS					NCI	F													
1	PUBLIC AFFAIRS SMEE				MC	AG														
	COMREL												SHI	P						
ANGOLA	ISPS ASSIST / CERT VISIT																			
13	HYDRO SURVEY MTT																			
Ž	OFFICER LEADERSHIP MTT					SHI	P													
1	MINE CLEARANCE																			
	PORT SECURITY MTT					USC	G1													
	SMALL BOAT/PATROL MAINTENANCE MIT					SHI	P													
	SHIP VISIT					SHI	P													
	AIS RECEIVER SITES CONSTRUCTED					Т														
	COOPERATIVE SECURITY LOCATION					MD	A													
	MULTINATIONAL EXERCISE																		SHI	P
SEA	SHIPRIDER EMBARKS																		SHI	P
AT S	GFS DEMO																	SF	ПР	
A	GFS DEMO 2																	MDA		
	ENG RECONSTRUCTION SMEE, DIG WELLS																			
	RENOVATE MEDICAL CLINICS																			
	RENOVATE SCHOOLS/ YOUTH CLINICS																			
	ROAD IMPROVEMENTS					+														
GABON	UTILITY IMPROVEMENTS																			
AB	INFRASTRUCUTRE GAP ANALYSIS					+			\dashv		+									
G	PUBLIC AFFAIRS SMEE																			
	BAND LESSONS					+					+					othRE				
	ISPS ASSIST / CERT VISIT					+				+	+					Other	_	+		
	COMMUNICATIONS MTT		- - - - - - - - - - 			+			_	+	+		+	+				+		
_							_								1		1			

Table 26. H-CARMA Schedule, Case 3A: 30 Days, \$10M

3. Case 3B: 30 Days, \$1.5 Million Budget

Case 3B reduces the budget to \$1.5 million. Table 27 shows the MIP-CARMA proposed schedule. The smaller budget prevents the execution of all missions in Angola. To improve overall TSC, the algorithm schedules the ship to perform additional missions in Cameroon and Liberia in addition to Ghana, At-Sea and Angola. Overall TSC value decreases from 133 to 112 points.

SHIP LOCATION EITHER UNDE RWAY OR IN PORT EXHED EX		MISSIONS	1	2 3	4	5 6	7	8	9 10	11	12	13	14	15	16 1	7 18	19	20 21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29 30
MEDICAL OFNER ADINESS HADRO OF NIFECTIOUS DISEASES HADRO		EITHER UNDERWAY OR IN PORT OF COUNTRY LISTED TO THE RIGHT	Ė	UNDERWAY	LIBERIA	TINDEDWAY	UNDERWAI		GHANA	UNDERWAY			AT-S	SEA		UNDERWAY	ST	UNDERWAY	CAMEROON	UNDERWAY	STP	UNDERWAY	CAMEROON	UNDERWAY	s	ТР
HADRO OF INSECTIOUS DISEASES NEMED		UNDERWAY																								
FORD IMPROVEMENTS FORDICATION SMIT MEDICAL OFFOR ADMESS COMMUNICATIONS MIT MEDICAL OFFOR ADMESS RENOVATE MEDICAL CLINICS RENOVATE MEDICAL CLIN																										
MCAG								EX	MED																	
COMMUNICATIONS MTT	×																									
COMMUNICATIONS MTT	HA																									
NCO PROFESSIONAL DEVELOP SMEE/MTT	5							othR	ES																	
NEDICAL OPS/RE ADINESS ENGRE CONSTRUCTION SMEE, DIG WELLS RENOVATE MEDICAL CLINICS RENOVATE MEDICAL CLINICS RENOVATE MEDICAL CLINICS RENOVATE SCHOOLS/YOUTH CLINICS RENOVATE SCHOOLS/YOU																										'
RENG RECONSTRUCTION SMEE, DIG WELLS RENOVATE MEDICAL CLINICS RENOVATE MEDICAL CLINICS RENOVATE MEDICAL CLINICS RENOVATE SCHOOLS / YOUTH CLINICS NCF ROAD IMPROVEMENTS UTILITY IMPROVEMENTS NCF PUBLIC AFFAIRS SMEE MCAG								S	HIP																	
RENOVATE MEDICAL CLINICS RENOVATE MEDICAL CLINICS READ AND SCHOOLS/YOUTH CLINICS ROAD IMPROVEMENTS UTILITY IMPROVEMENTS UTILITY IMPROVEMENTS UNCF PUBLICAFFAIRS SMEE BAND LESSONS SMALL BOAT / PATROL MAINTENANCE MIT ISPS ASSIST / CERT VISIT HYDRO SURVEY MIT AIS RECEIVER SITES CONSTRUCTED ENG RECONSTRUCTION SMEE, DIG WELLS ROAD IMPROVEMENTS UTILITY IMPROVEMENTS UTILITY IMPROVEMENTS UTILITY IMPROVEMENTS UTILITY IMPROVEMENTS INFRASTRUCTURE GAP ANALYSIS PUBLICAFFAIRS SMEE BAND LESSONS ISPS ASSIST / CERT VISIT COMMUNICATIONS MIT OFFICER LEADER SHIP MIT MULTINATIONAL EXERCISE SHIP MULTINATIONAL EXERCISE SHIP SHIP SHIP ENG RECONSTRUCTION SMEE, DIG WELLS ROAD IMPROVEMENTS ISPS ASSIST / CERT VISIT OFFICER LEADER SHIP MIT SHIP SHIP ENG RECONSTRUCTION SMEE, DIG WELLS SHIP SHIP SHIP ENG RECONSTRUCTION SMEE, DIG WELLS SHIP SHIP SHIP SHIP SHIP VISIT SHIP VISIT SHIP VISIT SHIP VISIT SHIP VISIT																						E	KME	D		
RENOVATE SCHOOLS / YOUTH CLINICS ROAD IMPROVEMENTS																									\perp	$\perp \perp \perp'$
ROAD IMPROVEMENTS		RENOVATE MEDICAL CLINICS																								'
TILLITY IMPROVEMENTS		RENOVATE SCHOOLS / YOUTH CLINICS																							N	CF
INFRASTRUCUTRE GAP ANALYSIS																										
PUBLIC AFFA IRS SMEE	٥.	UTILITY IMPROVEMENTS																			NO	CF				
PUBLIC AFFA IRS SMEE	E	INFRASTRUCUTRE GAP ANALYSIS																					NCF			
SMALL BOAT / PATROL MAINTENANCE MITT ISPS ASSIST / CERT VISIT USCGI US	"	PUBLIC AFFAIRS SMEE																						/	M	CAG
ISPS ASSIST / CERT VISIT																									C	thRES
HYDRO SURVEY MTT		SMALL BOAT / PATROL MAINTENANCE MTT																								
AIS RE CEIVER SITES CONSTRUCTION SMEE, DIG WELLS ENG BE CONSTRUCTION SMEE, DIG WELLS ROAD IMPROVEMENTS UTILITY IMPROVEMENTS INFRASTRUCUTRE GAP ANALYSIS PUBLIC AFFAIRS SMEE BAND LE SSON ISPA SASIST / CERT VISIT COMMUNICATIONS MTT OFFICER LEADERSHIP MTT WULTINATIONAL EXERCISE SHIP WULTINATIONAL EXERCISE SHIP GFS DEMO 2 ENG RE CONSTRUCTION SMEE, DIG WELLS PORT INFRASTRUCUTRE IMPROVEMENTS PUBLIC AFFAIRS SMEE SHIP SHIP SHIP SHIP SHIP PORT INFRASTRUCUTION SMEE, DIG WELLS PORT INFRASTRUCTURE IMPROVEMENTS PUBLIC AFFAIRS SMEE COMBEL SHIP S		ISPS ASSIST / CERT VISIT																			US	CG1				
ENG RE CONSTRUCTION SMEE, DIG WELLS ROAD IMPROVEMENTS UTILITY																										
ROAD IMPROVEMENTS		AIS RECEIVER SITES CONSTRUCTED																		N	CF					
UTILITY IMPROVEMENTS		-																								
NCF		- 1 1																								'
COMMUNICATIONS MTT OFFICER LEADERSHIP MTT MULTINATIONAL EXERCISE SHIP SHIPRIDER EMBARKS GFS DEMO GFS DEMO GFS DEMO GFS DEMO FOR RE CONSTRUCTION SMEE, DIG WELLS PORT INFRASTRUCTURE IMPROVEMENTS PUBLIC AFFAIRS SMEE COMREL PORT SECURITY MTT SHIP SHIP SH	Z																									
COMMUNICATIONS MTT OFFICER LEADERSHIP MTT MULTINATIONAL EXERCISE SHIP SHIPRIDER EMBARKS GFS DEMO GFS DEMO GFS DEMO GFS DEMO FOR RE CONSTRUCTION SMEE, DIG WELLS PORT INFRASTRUCTURE IMPROVEMENTS PUBLIC AFFAIRS SMEE COMREL PORT SECURITY MTT SHIP SHIP SH	ĬĞ	INFRASTRUCUTRE GAP ANALYSIS																			NCF	`				
COMMUNICATIONS MTT OFFICER LEADERSHIP MTT MULTINATIONAL EXERCISE SHIP SHIPRIDER EMBARKS GFS DEMO GFS DEMO GFS DEMO GFS DEMO FOR RE CONSTRUCTION SMEE, DIG WELLS PORT INFRASTRUCTURE IMPROVEMENTS PUBLIC AFFAIRS SMEE COMREL PORT SECURITY MTT SHIP SHIP SH	E	PUBLIC AFFAIRS SMEE																								'
COMMUNICATIONS MTT OFFICER LEADERSHIP MTT MULTINATIONAL EXERCISE SHIP SHIPRIDER EMBARKS GFS DEMO GFS DEMO GFS DEMO GFS DEMO FOR TIMERASTRUCTURE IMPROVEMENTS PORT INFRASTRUCTURE IMPROVEMENTS PORT INFRASTRUCTURE IMPROVEMENTS PORT SECURITY MTT SHIP SHIP SHIP	₹																									
OFFICER LEADERSHIP MTT MULTINATIONAL EXERCISE SHIP SHIPRIDER EMBARKS GFS DEMO GFS DEMO GFS DEMO GFS DEMO ENGRE CONSTRUCTION SMEE, DIG WELLS PORT INFRASTRUCTURE IMPROVEMENTS PUBLIC AFFAIRS SMEE COMREL PORT SECURITY MTT SHIP SHIP	ŭ																									'
MULTINATIONAL EXERCISE SHIP SHIPRIDER EMBARKS GFS DEMO GFS DEMO GFS DEMO 2 ENG RECONSTRUCTION SMEE, DIG WELLS PORT INFRASTRUCTURE IMPROVEMENTS PUBLIC AFFAIRS SMEE COMREL PORT SECURITY MTT SHIP SHIP SHIP SHIP SHIP SHIP SHIP SHIP																										
SHIPRIDER EMBARKS GFS DEMO GFS DEMO 2 ENG RE CONSTRUCTION SMEE, DIG WELLS PORT INFRASTRUCTURE IMPROVEMENTS PUBLIC AFFAIRS SMEE COMREL PORT SECURITY MTT SHIP SHIP																					SHII	P				
GFS DEMO GFS DEMO GFS DEMO GFS DEMO ENG RE CONSTRUCTION SMEE, DIG WELLS PORT INFRASTRUCTURE IMPROVEMENTS PUBLIC AFFAIRS SMEE COMREL PORT SECURITY MTT SHIP	Y.																									
ENG RE CONSTRUCTION SMEE, DIG WELLS PORT INFRASTRUCTURE IMPROVEMENTS PUBLIC AFFAIRS SMEE COMREL PORT SECURITY MTT SHIP VISIT												S	SHIP											_	_	'
ENG RE CONSTRUCTION SMEE, DIG WELLS PORT INFRASTRUCTURE IMPROVEMENTS PUBLIC AFFAIRS SMEE COMREL PORT SECURITY MTT SHIP VISIT	ΑT												MD		HIP									\rightarrow		!
PORT INFRASTRUCTURE IMPROVEMENTS PUBLIC AFFAIRS SMEE COMREL PORT SECURITY MTT SHIP VISIT	_				-								MID	A						-				-	_	
PUBLIC AFFAIRS SMEE COMREL PORT SECURITY MTT SHIP VISIT		,																						\rightarrow	$-\!\!\!+$	$-\!\!\!\!+\!\!\!\!\!-\!\!\!\!\!\!-$
SHIP VISIT	¥]		-		+ +									-	_	+	\vdash	+	-	+				\rightarrow	\rightarrow	$-\!\!\!\!+\!\!\!\!-\!\!\!\!\!-$
SHIP VISIT	38				SHI)	\vdash		_					-	+			+		-				\rightarrow	+	$+\!\!-\!\!\!-\!\!\!\!-$
SHIP VISIT	Œ				, J. 1.		\vdash																	_	+	$\dashv \dashv$
	Г				+ +		\vdash	+	-					-	-	+	\vdash	+	+	1				+	+	+
							\vdash													1				\dashv	-+	\dashv

Table 27. MIP-CARMA Schedule, Case 3B: 30 Days, \$1.5M

The H-CARMA results in Table 28 show it selects Angola once again as its starting country, then At-Sea followed by a short visit to Ghana and back to At-Sea. Here the solution forgoes any of the ten-day missions described in Case 3A and schedules multiple five-day missions in Angola. The second stop at the At-Sea location on days 26-30 seems inefficient. With three "ship crew" teams available, there is an opportunity to perform this five-day mission to coincide with the other missions ongoing on days 17-21, leaving days 23-30 for opportunities elsewhere. However, in this case, it does not appear to make a difference in the algorithm's ability to garner additional TSC value because the budget constraint activates regardless of when this single At-Sea mission occurs. The MIP-CARMA results clearly show other possibilities exist given the limited total cost. As a result, H-CARMA only garners 81 TSC points compared to the 112 points that MIP-CARMA achieves.

	MISSIONS	1	2 3 4 5 6	7 8	9 10	11 12	2 13	14 1	5 16	17	18 19	20	21 2	2 23 2	4 25	26 27	28	29 30
	SHIP LOCATION EITHER UNDERWAY OR IN PORT OF COUNTRY LISTED TO THE RIGHT	SENEGAL	UNDERWAY			NGOLA		TNDEPWAY			AT-S		TINDERWAY		UNDERWAY		AT-SE	
	UNDERWAY																	
GHANA	MEDICAL OPS/READINESS HA/DR OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES ROAD IMPROVEMENTS PUBLIC AFFAIRS SMEE BAND LESSONS COMMUNICATIONS MTT NCO PROFESSIONAL DEVELOP SMEE/MTT													othRE	S			
ANGOLA	ENG RECONSTRUCTION SMEE, DIG WELLS AIRPORT INFRASTRUCTURE IMPROVEM UTILITY IMPROVEMENTS INFRASTRUCUTRE GAP ANALYSIS PUBLIC AFFAIRS SMEE COMREL ISPS ASSIST / CERT VISIT HYDRO SURVEY MTT OFFICER LEADERSHIP MTT MINE CLEARANCE PORT SECURITY MTT SMALL BOAT / PATROL MAINTENANCE MTT SHIP VISIT AIS RECEIVER SITES CONSTRUCTED COOPERATIVE SECURITY LOCATION				1	NCF G SHIP USCG1 SHIP SHIP												
AT SEA	MULTINATIO NAL EXERCISE SHIPRIDER EMBARKS GFS DEMO GFS DEMO 2									SI MD	SH HIP	IP .					SHIP	

Table 28. H-CARMA Schedule, Case 3B: 30 Days, \$1.5M

4. Case 3C: 60 Days, \$3 Million Budget

The results for RH-CARMA appear in Tables 29 and 30. The budget limit restricts the algorithm to complete only one mission in the last ten days of the horizon. Overall, it achieves a total TSC value of 204 points while conducting missions in five locations. Despite a restricted budget, mission-rich Angola attracts inclusion in the schedule as seen in tables 28-29. The potential value in Angola exceeds the distance penalty in this example contrary to the results in Case 3B.

	MISSIONS	1	2 3 4 5	6 7	8 9	10	11 1	2 13	14	15 1	16 17	18	19	20 2	1 22	23	24 2	5 26	27	28 29	30 3	32	3 3	34	35 36	37	38 39
	SHIP LOCATION EITHER UNDERWAY OR IN PORT OF COUNTRY LISTED TO THE RIGHT	ENEG AL	UNDERWAY		·	STP		UNDERWAY			-SEA		UNDERWAY	STP	WAY	GABON (Refuel)	•	UNDERWAY		ANGOLA	UNDERWAY	GABON	UNDERWAY			ANGOLA	
	UNDERWAY																										
	M EDICAL OPS/READINESS					EXME	D																				
	ENG RECONST SMEE, DIG WELLS																										
	RENOVATE MEDICAL CLINICS					1	NCF																				
	RENOV SCHOOL/ YOUTH CLINIC					NCF																					
	ROAD IMPROVEMENTS											1															
	UTIL ITY IM PRO VE ME NT S									NC.	F																
STP	INFRASTRUCUTRE GAP ANALYSIS					NCF						T															
<i>S</i> ₂	PUBLIC AFFAIRS SMEE					MCA	G																				
	BAND LESSONS			\sqcap	o t	hR E S						1															
	SMALL BOAT/PATROL MAINT MTT					SHII	, –					1															
	ISPS ASSIST /CERT VISIT			\sqcap						τ	JSC G	1												\neg			
	HYDRO SURVEY MTT								1	USC	G 1																
	A IS RECEIVER SITES CONSTR			\sqcap							NCF													\neg			
	ENG RECONSTR SMEE, DIG WELLS																										
1	RENOVATE MEDICAL CLINICS											1															
	RENOV SCHOOL/ YOUTH CLINICS																										
	ROAD IMPROVEMENTS								1 1										N (CF							
GABON	UTIL ITY IM PRO VE ME NT S																	Т				T					
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	BAND LESSONS								1 1			1														1 1	
	ISPS ASSIST / CERT VISIT								1 1			1						_	USC	G1						1 1	
	COMMUNICATIONS M TT			-								1						Т			Т	T					
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	HA/DR OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES			+																							
	ENG RECONST SMEE, DIG WELLS								1 1			1														1 1	
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	UTIL ITY IM PRO VE ME NT S			+			_																NO	F			
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5	PORT SECURITY MTT	\dashv		\vdash			-	+		_		1						_								+	_
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1	HYDRO SURVEY MTT	\vdash	+	+	\vdash	+	-	+	+	+	_	+		+	+	+	\vdash	+									
1	COMMUNICATIONS MTT	\dashv		+		+		+	+	-+	_	+	\vdash	_	+	+		+		_		+		+	+	+	_
1	OFFICER LEADERSHIP M TT	\dashv	+	+				+	+	+	_	1	H		+	+		+		_	+	+-				SHII	-
1	NCO PROFESS DEVEL SMEE/ MTT	\vdash		+				+-	+	-	_	+			+	+		_		_		+-	\vdash				
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AT	GFS DE MO	\dashv	+	+	\vdash	+	-	+	+	_		DA		-	_	+	\vdash	+		_	+	+		-+	_	+	_
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Table 29. RH-CARMA Schedule, Case 3C: 60 Days, \$3M, Days 1-39

	MISSIONS	40 41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60
	SHIP LOCATION EI THER UNDERWAY OR IN PORT OF COUNTRY LISTED TO THE RIGHT	UND	ERW	AY	GHANA	U/W to AT-SEA	U/W to GHANA	CHANA	GIRA	GHANA (Refuel)	UNDERWAY					AT-	SEA				
	UNDERWAY																				
	MULTINATIONAL EXERCISE																		\equiv		
SEA	SHIPRIDER EMBARKS																	5	SHIP	•	
ATS	GFS DEMO																				
A	GFS DEMO 2																				
	MEDICAL OPS/READINESS					E	XME	D													
	HA/DR OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES							E	XME	D											
	ENG RECONSTRUCT SMEE, DIG WELLS																				
	AIRPORT INFRASTRUCTURE IMPROVE																				
	ROAD IMPROVEMENTS																				
	UTILITY IMPROVEMENTS																				
	INFRASTRUCUTRE GAP ANALYSIS																				
4 :	PUBLIC AFFAIRS SMEE							N	ICA	G											
Ž	BANDLESSONS																				
GHANA	PORT SECURITY MTT																				
9	SMALL BOAT / PATROL MAINTEN MIT																				
	ISPS ASSIST / CERT VISIT																				
	HYDRO SURVEY MTT																				
	COMMUNICATIONS MIT																				
	OFFICER LEADERSHIP MTT																				
	NCO PROFESS DEVELOP SMEE/ MTT								SHIF	•											
	COOPERATIVE SECURITY LOCATION																				
	AIS RECEIVER SITES CONSTRUCTED																				

Table 30. RH-CARMA Schedule, Case 3C: 60 Days, \$3M, Days 40-60

Tables 31 and 32 reflect the schedule H-CARMA attains. The recommended course also includes Angola and schedules the majority of total missions here. By front-loading TSC value accumulation in the first port visit, the budget is spent by day 40. The remainder of the period the ship remains at sea, where it fails to generate additional value. H-CARMA performs only one mission in STP on days 22-23, but returns on days 32-34 to conduct three additional missions. The total cost is close to that of RH-CARMA yet total TSC value falls far below.

	MISSIONS	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10 11	1 12	2 13	14	15	16	17 1	8 1	9 20 21	22 2	3 2 4	25	26	27	28 29	30	31
	SHIP LOCATION EITHER UNDERWAY OR IN PORT OF COUNTRY LISTED TO THE RIGHT	Z		Ul	NDE								NGO				•		UNDERWAY	STP	UNDERWAY			H AN	Λ	UNDERWAY	
	UNDERWAY																										
GHANA	MEDICAL OPS/READINESS HA/DR OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES ROAD IMPROVEMENTS PUBLIC AFFAIRS SMEE BAND LESSONS COMMUNICATIONS MTT NCO PROFESS DEVELOP SMEE/MTT MEDICAL OPS/READINESS																					oth)	KME ICA RES	G ET C			
STP	ENG RE CONSTRUCT SMEE, DIG WELLS RENOVATE MEDICAL CLINICS RENOVATE SCHOOLS / YOUTH CLINICS ROAD IMPROVEMENTS UTILITY IMPROVEMENTS UTILITY IMPROVEMENTS INFRASTRUCUTRE GAP ANALYSIS PUBLIC AFFAIRS SMEE BAND LESSONS SMALL BOAT / PATROL MAINTEN MTT ISPS ASSIST / CERT VISIT HYDRO SURVEY MTT AIS RECEIVER SITES CONSTRUCTED																			o th RE	S						
ANGOLA	ENG RE CONSTRUCT SMEE, DIG WELLS AIRPORT INFRASTRUCTURE IMPROVE UTILITY IMPROVEMENTS INFRASTRUCUTRE GAP ANALYSIS PUBLIC AFFAIRS SMEE COMREL ISPS ASSIST / CERT VISIT HYDRO SURVEY MTT OFFICER LEADERSHIP MTT MINE CLEARANCE PORT SECURITY MTT SMALL BOAT / PATROL MAINTEN MTT SHIP VISIT AIS RECEIVER SITES CONSTRUCTED COOPERATIVE SECURITY LOCATION									M	NC CAG SH USC SH SH	IP IP IP	N	CF													

Table 31. H-CARMA Schedule, Case 3C: 60 Days, \$3M, Days 1-31

	MISSIONS	32 3.	3 34	35	36	37	38 3	39 40	41	42 4	3 44	45	46	47	48 49	50	51	52	53 5	4 55	56	57 58	59 60
	SHIP LOCATION EITHER UNDERWAY OR IN PORT OF COUNTRYLISTED TO THE RIGHT	ST	P	UNDERWAY		AT	T-SEA	1		М	ODEI	LST	OPS 1	MAX	K BUL	GET	REA	ACHE	ED (R	EMA [°]	INS A	T-SE))
	UNDERWAY																						
	MEDICAL OPS/READINESS				Ш	4					\perp	Ш				\perp							
	ENG RECONSTRUCT SMEE, DIG WELLS																						
	RENOVATE MEDICAL CLINICS	NC																					
	RENOVATE SCHOOLS/ YOUTH CLINICS	NC	F			_																	
	ROAD IMPROVEMENTS																						
	UTILITY IMPROVEMENTS																						
STP	INFRASTRUCUTRE GAP ANALYSIS																						
	PUBLICAFFAIRS SMEE	MC	AG																				
	BAND LESSONS																						
	SMALL BOAT / PATROL MAINTEN MIT																						
	ISPS ASSIST / CERT VISIT																						
	HYDRO SURVEY MIT																						
	AIS RECEIVER SITES CONSTRUCTED																						
	MULTINATIONAL EXERCISE					S	HIР																
SEA	SHIPRIDER EMBARKS					S	HIР																
	GFS DEMO				S	НР	'																
A	GFS DEMO 2				MD)A																	

Table 32. H-CARMA Schedule, Case 3C: 60 Days, \$3M, Days 32-60

F. SCENARIO 4: TWO GROUPS OF THREE COUNTRIES WITH SAME TSC VALUES

1. Setup

To challenge both algorithms further, we create a scenario that gives the same mission sets to three countries. The country groups are split into two mission sets. These two groups are based on alternating proximity among the countries. The first group, Liberia, Ghana and Gabon, contains the same mission set with a total value of 65 TSC points for each country. The second group, comprising Angola, Cameroon and STP, has missions totaling 81 TSC points in each country. Table 33 lists the missions assigned to all countries. Missions in the At-Sea location and Senegal do not change.

SCENARIO 4 (2 SETS OF 3 COUNTRIES WITH SAME MISSONS) CARMA GOG MISSIONS / ACTIVITIES	GHANA	GABON	SIP	CAMEROON	ANGOLA	LIBERIA	ATSEA	SENEGAL	TSC value
MEDICAL									
MEDICAL OPS/READINESS	X	X				Х			3
HA/DR OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES			х	X	х				4
INFRASTRUCTURE									
ENG RECONSTRUCTION SMEE, DIG WELLS			х	X	х				5
RENOVATE MEDICAL CLINICS			х	х	х				2
RENOVATE SCHOOLS / YOUTH ORGANIZATION CLINICS			х	x	х				2
AIRPORT INFRASTRUCTURE IMPROVEMENTS	X	X				X			6
ROAD IMPROVEMENTS			х	X	х				4
UTILITY IMPROVEMENTS			х	x	х				5
PORT INFRASTRUCTURE IMPRO VEMENTS	X	X				X			9
INFRASTRUCUTRE GAP ANALYSIS	x	X				x			5
CIVIL / COMMUNICATIONS									
PUBLI C AFFAIRS SMEE	X	X	х	X	х	Х			5
BAND LESSONS	X	X	х	X	х	X			1
COMREL			х	X	х				3
SURFACE MARITIME ACTIVITIES									
PORT SECURITY MTT			х	X	х				8
MULTINATIONAL EXERCISE							х		10
SHIPRI DE R EMBARKS							х		7
SMALL BOAT / BOAT PATROL MAINTENANCE MTT	X	X				X			6
ISPS ASSIST / CERT VISIT	X	X	х	X	х	X			8
HYDRO SURVEY MTT			х	X	х				8
MINE CLEARANCE			х	X	х				7
MILITARY & LEADERSHIP TRAINING									
COMMUNICATIONS MTT			X	X	X				4
OFFICER LEADERSHIP MTT	x	X				x			7
NCO PRO FESSIONAL DEVEL OPMENT SMEE/MTT	X	X				X			6
MARITIME DO MAIN AWARENESS ACTIVITIES									
SHIP VISIT			X	X	X				5
MDA SITE SURVEY									7
AIS RECEIVER SITES CONSTRUCTED	X	X				X			9
COOPERATIVE SECURITY LOCATION			X	X	X				10
GFS DEMO							х		7
GFS DEMO 2							X		7
LOGISTICS									
LO GISTICS STOP								х	1
ORIGINAL BASELINE TO TAL TSC VALUE	104	41	63	44	20	44	31	1	348
SCENARIO 4 TOTAL TSC VALUE	65	65	81	81	81	65	31	1	470

Table 33. Scenario 4 Mission Changes for All Locations Except Senegal and At-Sea

The total TSC value available to each algorithm increases to 470 points from the 348 of the inputs used in Scenarios 1-3.

The same three cases developed for Scenarios 1-3 are implemented again to compare how both algorithms respond to the changes in data input. The results of the six cases appear in Table 34. MIP-CARMA provides a solution in Case 4A where the total cost is less than that of H-CARMA. Even with more competitive countries in terms of total TSC points available, in its best case, H-CARMA only musters a 72% solution to that of MIP-CARMA for Case 4B. For Cases 4A and 4C, H-CARMA generates 61% and 67% solutions in comparison to MIP-CARMA and RH-CARMA, respectively. In terms of missions completed, RH-CARMA completes more than twice as many missions as H-CARMA in case 4C; Case 4A is nearly double for the MIP-CARMA algorithm.

Comparisons	s for Scen	ario 4 (Case 4A	A): Two Sets of E	ven TSC Countries,	30 Days, \$10M
Algorithm	TSC	% of MIP-CARMA	Total Cost (\$)	Total Missions Completed	Run Time (Seconds)
MIP-CARMA	174	100.00%	\$2,614,000	37	26,551
H-CARMA	106	60.92%	\$3,008,500	19	200
Comparisons	s for Scen	ario 4 (Case 4E	B): Two Sets of Ev	en TSC Countries, 3	30 Days, \$1.5M
Algorithm	TSC	% of MIP-CARMA	Total Cost (\$)	Total Missions Completed	Run Time (Seconds)
MIP-CARMA	142	100.00%	\$1,497,000	22	17,757
H-CARMA	102	71.83%	\$1,365,000	12	184
Comparisor	s for Sce	nario 4 (Case 4	C): Two Sets of E	ven TSC Countries,	60 Days, \$3M
Algorithm	TSC	% of RH-CARMA	Total Cost (\$)	Total Missions Completed	Run Time (Seconds)
RH-CARMA	204	100.00%	\$2,992,500	38	20,001
H-CARMA	136	66.67%	\$2,969,500	18	202

Table 34. Results for Scenario 4 Comparisons

2 Case 4A: 30 Days, \$10 Million Budget

Tables 35 and 36 illustrate the breakdown of the MIP-CARMA schedule into two periods: days 1-17 and days 16-30. The route begins with the same exact mission sets in both Liberia and Ghana before implementing some overlapping missions in Cameroon and STP. MIP-CARMA selects three ten-day missions from days 21-30 in STP that allow the ship to leave port and conduct ten additional missions in Cameroon.

	MISSIONS	1	2 3	4	5 6	7 8	9 10	11	12 13	14	15 16	17
	SHIP LOCATION EI THER UNDERWAY OR IN PORT OF COUNTRY LISTED TO THE RIGHT	SENEGAL	UNDERWAY		LIBER	IA	UNDERWAY		GHAN	NA.		UNDERWAY
	UNDERWAY											
	MEDICAL OPS/READINESS				EXME	D						
	AIRPORT INFRASTRUCTURE IMPROVE											
	PORT INFRASTRUCTURE IMPRO VEM											
	INFRASTRUCTURE GAP ANALYSIS				NCF	'						
LIBERIA	PUBLIC AFFAIRS SMEE				MCA							
BE]	BAND LESSONS					RES						
	SMALL BOAT / PATROL MAINTEN MTT				SHIF	•						
	ISPS ASSIST / CERT VISIT											
	OFFICER LEADERSHIP MTT				SHIF	•						
	NCO PROFESS DEVELOP SMEE/MTT					SHIP						
	AIS RECEIVER SITES CONSTRUCTED											
	MEDICAL OPS/READINESS								EXM	ED		
	AIRPORT INFRASTRUCTURE IMPROVE											
	PORT INFRASTRUCTURE IMPRO VE											
	INFRASTRUCTURE GAP ANALYSIS								NCI			
₹	PUBLIC AFFAIRS SMEE									MCAG		
GHANA	BAND LESSONS								oth	.RES		
5	SMALL BOAT / PATROL MAINTEN MTT								SHI	P		
	ISPS ASSIST / CERT VISIT											
	OFFICER LEADERSHIP MTT								SHI	P		
	NCO PROFESS DEVELOP SMEE/MTT								SHI	P		
	AIS RECEIVER SITES CONSTRUCTED											

Table 35. MIP-CARMA Schedule, Case 4A: 30 Days, \$10M, Days 1-17

	MISSIONS	16	17	18	19	20	2 1	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
	SHIP LOCATION EITHER UNDERWAY OR IN PORT OF COUNTRY LISTED TO THE RIGHT	UNDERWAY				STP			UNDERWAY		CAN	1 ER (OON		UNDERWAY	dlS
	UNDERWAY															
	HA/DR OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES			E	XME	D										
	ENG RECONSTRUCTION SMEE, DIG WELLS										N (CF				
	RENOVATE MEDICAL CLINICS					1	NCF									
	RENOVATE SCHOOLS / YOUTH CLINICS					NCF										
	ROAD IMPROVEMENTS															
	UTIL ITY IM PRO VE ME NT S															
	PUBLIC AFFAIRS SMEE					M	ICA(J								
Д	BAND LESSONS					oth.F	RES									
STP	COMREL					SH	IP									
	PORT SECURITY MTT				U	SCG1	l									
	ISPS ASSIST / CERT VISIT										USO	CG 1				
	HYDRO SURVEY MTT					-										
	M INE CLEARANCE										EC	D				
	COMMUNICATIONS MTT					ET C										
	SHIP VISIT					SHIP										
	COOPERATIVE SECURITY LOCATION					MDA										
	HA/DR OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES									E.	XME	D				
	ENG RECONSTRUCTION SMEE, DIG WELLS															
	RENOVATE MEDICAL CLINICS										NCF					
	RENOVATE SCHOOLS / YOUTH CLINICS										1101		NCF			
	ROAD IMPROVEMENTS												1101			
	UTILITY IMPROVEMENTS															
Z	PUBLIC AFFAIRS SMEE									1	ICA (٦				
ŏ	BAND LESSONS									10	oth.					
ER	COMREL										SH					
CAMEROON	PORT SECURITY MTT											SCG	1			
ű	ISPS ASSIST / CERT VISIT											BCG	1			
	HYDRO SURVEY MTT															
1	MINE CLEARANCE											EEC				
	COMMUNICATIONS M TT											ETC				
	SHIP VISIT											SHIP				
	COOPERATIVE SECURITY LOCATION											M DA				

Table 36. MIP-CARMA Schedule, Case 4A: 30 Days, \$10M, Days 17-30

Using the updated data, H-CARMA generates the schedule shown in Tables 37 and 38. Though budget is not a limiting factor, H-CARMA requires a higher overall cost yet produces a total TSC value nearly 39% less than that of MIP-CARMA.

	MISSIONS	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	SHIP LOCATION EITHER UNDERWAY OR IN PORT OF COUNTRY LISTED TO THE RIGHT	SENEGAL		τ	JNDE	RWA	Y					c	AME	ROC	Ν				UNDERWAY
	UNDERWAY																		
	HA/DR OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES								E	XMF	D								
	ENG RECONSTRUCT SMEE, DIG WELLS												N	CF					
	RENOVATE MEDICAL CLINICS									NCF									
	RENOVATE SCHOOLS / YOUTH CLINICS									NCF									
	ROAD IMPROVEMENTS																		
-	UTILITY IMPROVEMENTS																		
CAMEROON	PUBLIC AFFAIRS SMEE								N	ACA (G								
80	BAND LESSONS								oth.	RES									
Œ	COMREL								SE	ПР									
$^{\rm CA}$	PORT SECURITY MTT									τ	JSCG	1							
1	ISPS ASSIST / CERT VISIT																		
	HYDRO SURVEY MTT																		
1	MINE CLEARANCE																		
	COMMUNICATIONS MTT										ETC								
	SHIP VISIT										SHIF	•							
	COOPERATIVE SECURITY LOCATION										MDA	L							

Table 37. H-CARMA Schedule, Case 4A: 30 Days, \$10M, Days 1-18

	MISSIONS	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
	SH IP LOCATION EITHER UNDERWAY OR IN PORT OF COUNTRY LISTED TO THE RIGHT	UNDERWAY		STP		UNDERWAY		G	SABO	N		UNDERWAY	AT2_TA	AI - 515A
	UNDERWAY													
	MEDICAL OPS/READINESS							E	XME	D				
	AIRPORT INFRASTRUCTURE IMPROVE													
	PORT INFRASTRUCTURE IMPROVE													
	INFRASTRUCTURE GAP ANALYSIS								NCF					
Z	PUBLIC AFFAIRS SMEE						N	M CA(J					
GABON	BAND LESSONS						oth.	RES						
GA	SMALL BOAT / PATROL MAINTENMTT								SHIP	•				
	ISPS ASSIST / CERT VISIT													
	OFFICER LEADERSHIP MTT								SHIP	•				
	NCO PROFESS DEVELOP SMEE/MTT							SHIP	•					
	AIS RECEIVER SITES CONSTRUCTED													
	MULTINATIO NAL EXERCISE													
SEA	SHIPRIDER EMBARKS													
AT	GFS DEMO													
A	GFS DEMO 2												M	DA
	HA/DR OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES		E	XME	D									
	ENG RE CONSTRUCTSMEE, DIG WELLS													
	RENOVATE MEDICAL CLINICS			NCF										
	RENOVATE SCHOOLS / YOUTH CLINICS			NCF										
	ROAD IMPROVEMENTS													
	UTILITY IMPROVEMENTS													
	PUBLIC AFFAIRS SMEE		N	A CAC	÷									
д	BAND LESSONS		oth.	RES										
STP	COMREL		SE	IIP										
	PORT SECURITY MTT													
	ISPS ASSIST / CERT VISIT													
	HYDRO SURVEY MTT													
	MINE CLEARANCE													
	COMMUNICATIONS MTT													
	SHIP VISIT													
	COOPERATIVE SECURITY LOCATION													

Table 38. H-CARMA Schedule, Case 4A: 30 Days, \$10M, Days 18-30

3. Case 4B: 30 Days, \$1.5 Million Budget

MIP-CARMA produces the schedule shown in Table 39. The new allocation of TSC values allows MIP-CARMA to assign missions in the At-Sea location, Ghana, STP and Cameroon. This example clearly reveals the drop-off, pick-up component of MIP-CARMA from days 19-30. The ship alternates between STP, Cameroon and underway to save costs while ensuring it picks the most possible missions. In both cases, 4A and 4B, the distance to Angola makes it a less attractive option.

	MISSIONS	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9 10) 11	12	13 14	15	16	17 1	8 19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29 30
	SHIP LOCATION EITH ER UNDERWAY OR IN PORT OF COUNTRY LISTED TO THE RIGHT	SEN			U/W			_		HANA		U/W		AT-S			U/W		STP	U/W						U/W	STP
	UNDERWAY																										
V	MULTINATIONAL EXERCISE														HIP												\neg
SEA	SHIPRIDER EMBARKS													SHIP													
AT	GFS DEMO													S	HIP	'											
V	GFS DEMO 2												MDA														
	HA/DR OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES																										
	ENG RECONSTRUCTION SMEE, DIG WELLS																										
	RENOVATE MEDICAL CLINICS																										
	RENOVATE SCHOOLS / YOUTH CLINICS										_							_									
	ROAD IMPROVEMENTS					_					_							_						_			_
Z	UTILITY IMPROVEMENTS	<u> </u>			_	_	\rightarrow	_	_		+-			\vdash			+	+	_	_			_	_	_	_	
AMEROON	PUBLIC AFFAIRS SMEE	_									-						_	+-	_				_		_		_
N.	BAND LESSONS	_			_	_	_	_	_		_	_						+-	-	_			_	_	_	_	
12	COMREL PORT SECURITY MTT																_	-				- 11	SCG	4	_		
\ Y	ISPS ASSIST / CERT VISIT	-				-				_	+				-		+	+-	+			U	300	1			-
ľ	HYDRO SURVEY MTT	-			_												_	-									
	MINE CLEARANCE	-				-					-						_	+-	-								_
	COMMUNICATIONS MTT	-								_	+						_	+	-				ETC		_		-
	SHIP VISIT	_			\rightarrow	\rightarrow	\rightarrow	\rightarrow	-	_	+	-		\vdash	_	_	+	+	-	_			LIC		_	-	_
	COOPERATIVE SECURITY LOCATION	<u> </u>			\rightarrow	\rightarrow	\rightarrow	\rightarrow	-	_	+			\vdash	-	_	+	+	+	\vdash			M DA			-	-
_	MEDICAL OPS/READINESS								FX	MED								+				_	12.1	1	_		-
	AIRPORT INFRASTRUCTURE IMPROVEMENTS	-	\vdash		-	-			152	WIED	_			\vdash	_		+	+	-	-				-		_	-
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Table 39. MIP-CARMA Schedule, Case 4B: 30 Days, \$1.5M

The H-CARMA schedule in Table 40 stops assigning missions by day 22. The algorithm fails to select any further missions though there is still over \$130,000 available for additional port and mission expenses. Compared with MIP-CARMA, the H-CARMA answer is 28% inferior.

	MISSIONS	1	2	3 4	1 5	5 6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28 1	29 30
	SHIP LOCATION EITHER UNDERWAY OR IN PORT OF COUNTRY LISTED TO THE RIGHT	ENEGAL		UNDERWAY				CAMEROON				UNDERWAY	STP					UNDERWAY	AT-SEA			STOPS SCHEDULING MISSIONS (REMAINS AT SEA)							
	UNDERWAY																												
	MULTINATIONAL EXERCISE																												\Box
SEA	SHIPRIDER EMBARKS																												
AT	GFS DEMO																			S	HIP	,							
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	ENG RECONSTRUCTION SMEE, DIG WELLS																												
	RENOVATE MEDICAL CLINICS								NCI	7																			
	RENOVATE SCHOOLS / YOUTH CLINICS								NCI	7																			
	ROAD IMPROVEMENTS																												
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	HYDRO SURVEY MTT																												
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	COOPERATIVE SECURITY LOCATION									MDA	1																		
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	RENOVATE SCHOOLS / YOUTH CLINICS													ľ	NCF														
	ROAD IMPROVEMENTS																												
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STP	COMREL													SH	IP														
	PORT SECURITY MTT														US	SCG	1												
	ISPS ASSIST / CERT VISIT																												
	HYDRO SURVEY MTT																												
	MINE CLEARANCE																												
	COMMUNICATIONS MTT														I	ETC													
	SHIP VISIT														S	HIP	•												
	COOPERATIVE SECURITY LOCATION														N	ſDΑ													

Table 40. H-CARMA Schedule, Case 4B: 30 Days, \$1.5M

4. Case 4C: 60 Days, \$3 Million Budget

For the 60-day case, both algorithms reach the maximum budget limit well before the end of the horizon. Tables 41 and 42 reveal the RH-CARMA schedule. The ship remains at sea for the last 20 days of the horizon. In the countries chosen, however, the algorithm completes 13 of 15 missions in Cameroon and STP, all the At-Sea missions and eight of 11 possible missions in Gabon. Port costs restrict further missions in different countries from being completed but the algorithm performs well in maximizing mission completion in the countries chosen.

	MISSIONS	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10 1	1 12	2 13	14	15	16	17 1	18 1	19 2	0 2	1 2	2 23	24
	SHIP LOCATION EITHER UNDERWAY OR IN PORT OF COUNTRY LISTED TO THE RIGHT	NE	UNDERWAY									31.6		UNDERWAY	AT-SEA					TINDERWAY	đ	STP	UNDERWAY
	UNDERWAY																						
r SEA	MULTINATIONAL EXERCISE SHIPRIDER EMBARKS															S		IIP					
AT	GFS DEMO GFS DEMO 2																MDA	IIP					\vdash
	HA/DR OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES ENG RECONSTRUCT SMEE, DIG WELLS RENOV MEDICAL CLINICS RENOV SCHOOLS / YOUTH CLINICS ROAD IMPROVEMENTS UTILITY IMPROVEMENTS PUBLIC AFFAIRS SMEE									EX		NC CF	F				NCI	7					
STP	BAND LESSONS										0	thRE	S										
S	COMREL PORT SECURITY MTT ISPS ASSIST / CERT VISIT HYDRO SURVEY MTT MINE CLEARANCE										US	SCG1	НІР				USCO						
	COMMUNICATIONS MTT SHIP VISIT										SF	ГС IIP											
	COOPERATIVE SECLOCATION										M	DA											

Table 41. RH-CARMA Schedule, Case 4C: 60 Days, \$3M, Days 1-24

	MISSIONS	25 26	27	28 29 30 3	1 32 33	34 35 36 37 38	39	40	41	42 43 44 45 46 # # # # # # # 55 56 57 58 59 60								
	SHIP LOCATION EITHER UNDERWAY OR IN PORT OF COUNTRY LISTED TO THE RIGHT	ME	CAMEROON UNDERWAY GABON (Refuel)			CAMEROON	UNDERWAY	GABON	UNDERW AY	BUDGET MAX REACHED (REMAIN AT-SEA)								
	UNDERWAY																	
	MEDICAL OPS/READINESS			EXMED														
	AIRPORT INFRASTRUCTURE IMPROVE																	
	PORT INFRASTRUCTURE IMPROVE																	
	INFRASTRUCTURE GAP ANALYSIS																	
GABON	PUBLIC AFFAIRS SMEE		N	ICAG														
ΑB	BAND LESSONS			othRE	S													
G	SMALL BOAT / PATROL MAINTEN MIT			SHIP														
	ISPS ASSIST / CERT VISIT					USCG1												
	OFFICER LEADERSHIP MTT			SHIP														
	NCO PROFESS DEVELOP SMEE/ MIT			SHIP														
	AIS RECEIVER SITES CONSTRUCTED					NCF												
	HA/DR OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES					EXMED												
	ENG RECONSTRUCTSMEE, DIG WELLS																	
	RENOV MEDICAL CLINICS					NCF												
	RENOV SCHOOLS / YOUTH CLINICS					NCF												
	ROAD IMPROVEMENTS																	
7	UTILITY IMPROVEMENTS			NCF														
ĮŽ	PUBLIC AFFAIRS SMEE					MCAG												
MEROON	BAND LESSONS					othRES												
ME	COMREL					SHIP												
CA	PORT SECURITY MIT					USCG1												
١	ISPS ASSIST / CERT VISIT			USCG1														
	HYDRO SURVEY MIT																	
	MINE CLEARANCE			EOD														
	COMMUNICATIONS MTT					ETC												
	SHIP VISIT					SHIP												
	COOPERATIVE SECURITY LOCATION					MDA												

Table 42. RH-CARMA Schedule, Case 4C: 60 Days, \$3M, Days 25-60

H-CARMA reaches budgetary limits by day 40. Tables 43 and 44 show the recommended schedule. Mission selections are curious: From days 20-28, the ship stops in STP to perform only one mission and Gabon to complete only three of 11 available missions. With no built-in mechanism to consider budgetary constraints as a maximum TSC value develops, the H-CARMA algorithm lacks the flexibility to evaluate less costly mission sets properly. This results in a ship course that produces 20 fewer complete missions and 70 fewer TSC points than RH-CARMA.

	M ISSIONS	1	2 3	4 5	6	7 8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	SHIP LOCATION EITHER UNDERWAY OR IN PORT OF COUNTRY LISTED TO THE RIGHT	Ä		UNDERWAY			G H A N A									UNDERWAY						UNDERWAY	GABON			UNDERWAY
	U N DE RW A Y																									
	M EDICAL OPS/READINESS						1																	\vdash		_
	A IR PORT IN FRASTRUCTURE IMPROVE																									
	PORT INFRASTRUCTURE IM PRO VE																									
	INFRASTRUCTURE GAP ANALYSIS																									
Z	PUBLIC AFFAIRS SMEE																						M	I C A (G	
ВС	BAND LESSONS																						o th 1	RES		
-	SMALL BOAT / PATROL MAINTEN MTT																									
	ISPS ASSIST / CERT VISIT																									
	OFFICER LEADERSHIP M TT																									_
	NCO PROFESS DEVELOP SM EE / MTT																						5	SHIP		
	A IS RECEIVER SITES CONSTRUCTED																									
	HA/DR OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES					F	XM	ΕD																		_
	ENG RECONSTRUCT SMEE, DIG WELLS									ľ	NC F															
	RENOV MEDICAL CLINICS						N C	F																\Box		
	RENOV SCHOOLS / YOUTH CLINICS						N C	F																i I		
	ROAD IMPROVEMENTS																									
-	UTIL ITY IM PRO VE MENTS																									
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CAMEROON	C O M RE L					S	HIP																			
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	SHIP VISIT							SH	ΙP																	
	COOPERATIVE SECURITY LOCATION							M D	Α																	
	HA/DR OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES																								i I	
	ENG RECONSTRUCTSMEE, DIG WELLS																									
	RENOV MEDICAL CLINICS																							П		
	RENOV SCHOOLS / YOUTH CLINICS																							П		
	ROAD IMPROVEM ENTS																									
	U T I L I T Y I M P R O V E M E N T S																									
	PUBLIC AFFAIRS SMEE																									
_	BAND LESSONS																									
Š	C O M RE L																							┕		
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	HYDRO SURVEY MTT																							$ldsymbol{ldsymbol{\sqcup}}$	oxdot	
	M INE CLEARANCE																									
I	COM MUNICATIONS M TT																									
	SHIP VISIT																			SHIP						
	COOPERATIVE SECLOCATION																							لـــــا		

Table 43. H-CARMA Schedule, Case 4C: 60 Days, \$3M, Days 1-28

	MISSIONS	29 30	31 32 33	34	35 36 37	38 39	40 4	11 42	43 4	4 45	46	47 48	49 5	50 51	52	53 5	54 55	56	57 5	58 59	9 60
	SHIP LOCATION EITHER UNDERWAY OR IN PORT OF COUNTRY LISTED TO THE RIGHT		STP	UNDERWAY	AT-SE	EΑ		M	ODEL	STOR	PS MA	X AM	OUNI	REA	СНЕІ	D (RE	MAII	NS AT	-SEA	.)	
	UNDERWAY																				
_	MULTINATIONAL EXERCISE				SHII	•															
SEA	SHIPRIDER EMBARKS				SHII																
AT	GFS DEMO				SHIP																
7	GFS DEMO 2				MDA																
	HA/DR OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES	EXME	D				\sqcup								Ш					\perp	\perp
	ENG RE CONSTRUCT SMEE, DIG WELLS						\sqcup					_			Ш					\perp	\perp
	RENOV MEDICAL CLINICS	NCF					\sqcup					_									\perp
	RENOV SCHOOLS / YOUTH CLINICS	NCF					\sqcup					_									\perp
	ROAD IMPROVEMENTS																			_	
	UTILITY IMPROVEMENTS PUBLIC AFFAIRS SMEE	MCA	1														\bot			\perp	
			7														\bot			\perp	
	BAND LESSONS COMREL	othRES						_				_					_			_	
S	PORT SECURITY MTT	SHIP	CG1				\vdash	-				-				_	_			+	+
	ISPS ASSIST / CERT VISIT		CGI														-			+	_
	HYDRO SURVEY MTT							-							+		-			+	+
	MINE CLEARANCE							-				_	\vdash		+		+	+		+	+
	COMMUNICATIONS MTT	F	ETC									-			\vdash		+			+	+
	SHIP VISIT						\vdash	-				+	\vdash	+	\vdash		+	++		+	+
	COOPERATIVE SECLOCATION	N	IDA .									-		+			+			-	+
																				—	

Table 44. H-CARMA Schedule, Case 4C: 60 Days, \$3M, Days 29-60

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IV. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

A. CONCLUSIONS

1 Review of Results

In his original comparison of algorithms, Dwyer's analysis is limited to planning horizons of 90 and 180 days. The results show H-CARMA solutions to be within 7% of those generated by Spitz's RH-CARMA algorithm. This thesis develops 12 trial cases to test the H-CARMA algorithm with MIP-CARMA for 30-day scenarios and with RH-CARMA for 60-day scenarios. In all but one case, H-CARMA generates solutions with total TSC value less than 81% of those obtained using Spitz's algorithms, and, in the worst of these cases, the solutions only achieve 51% of optimal.

When there is no slack in terms of time and budget, MIP- and RH- CARMA give significantly better solutions than H-CARMA, by more than 25% in most cases this study examines. It seems the length of the original schedules may provide more leeway for the H-CARMA algorithm as it has the opportunity to examine each country based on maximum TSC value available. The additional time allows for the development of schedules that go back to enough countries to gain a significant amount of TSC value. Run times for the H-CARMA algorithm are drastically shorter than those of MIP-CARMA and RH-CARMA. Thus, scalability does not appear to be a factor even when the total number of missions increases by 20 in Scenario 4.

2. Inefficiencies of the H-CARMA Algorithm

It is not evident whether the assumption that all missions require the ship to be inport hurts H-CARMA significantly. The four supplementary cases performed in Scenarios 1 and 2 show that MIP-CARMA is still capable of generating significantly better results in terms of total TSC value than H-CARMA even when restricted to in-port missions only. While it was originally suspected that the in-port restriction played a significant factor, it appears more likely that other aspects of the algorithm's routing and scheduling logic prevent it from achieving better results. Again, longer horizon lengths and larger budgets seem to hide this tendency in the original scenarios.

Unfortunately, the enumerative process in the H-CARMA model proves to be less efficient in developing short-term schedules than the other algorithms. By strictly focusing on the country with the most available TSC value, it misses opportunities for adding value along the way. This is evident in Scenario 3 where Angola has the largest possible TSC value: H-CARMA bypasses potential value in other countries along the way to go straight to Angola. MIP-CARMA and RH-CARMA both incorporate additional ports and missions to improve total TSC value. In this scenario, H-CARMA produces no better than a 73% solution compared to Spitz's algorithms.

3. Competitive Choices Present Difficulties for H-CARMA

Both H-CARMA's worst and best results occur in Scenario 2. By transferring several missions from Ghana to Angola, three countries contain total TSC value within one point of one another. Ghana and Angola have 62 available TSC points each and STP has 63 potential points. In the 30-day cases, the tendency for H-CARMA to implement a "packing routine" based first on maximum TSC available, and second on the length of the longest mission, prevents it from seeking alternatives that support the overall TSC value. As a result, the algorithm will always start in the country with the highest total TSC value even if only one point differentiates one country from the next. In Cases 2A and 2C, the recommended course bypasses Ghana to start in STP even though Ghana is closer to the starting point in Senegal.

B. FUTURE AND RECOMMENDATIONS

1. More Realistic Assumptions

All of the algorithms this thesis reviews make assumptions necessary to develop solutions. For H-CARMA, the notion that a ship must remain in-port while EPTs carry out any mission will not apply in most practical scenarios. As this study shows, in short

periods these port costs greatly impact this algorithm's ability to maximize TSC value (by avoiding opportunities to perform missions in other countries) while meeting budget constraints (because of additional in-port costs), and even less to minimize cost.

2. Development of MIP- and RH-CARMA

While further improvements and applications of H-CARMA have not been formally reviewed, development continues on the original CARMA model. Expansions on Spitz's model now include tighter schedules (including new restrictions on missions and ports), additional countries, mission types, and teams, and changes in the base platform acting as a GFS. A more user-friendly Microsoft Excel interface has been developed to allow end users to easily change parameters, which feed the underlying GAMS software and see results through this interface (A. Rowe and J. Salmeron, personal communication, February 13, 2009). This latest version of CARMA is currently being tested in support of the Trident Warrior exercise from February to July 2009. Clearly, operational planners seek alternative means to aid in scheduling efforts. Run times still tend to be lengthy, but if planners implement this model for long-range planning, this may not hinder its application.

3 More User-Friendly Heuristic

Despite the short run-times, the current version of H-CARMA is not particularly user-friendly. Knowing which fields can be updated requires a significant amount of set-up time. Similarly, the results display in a matrix format that must be cross-referenced and manually updated with mission-country pairs to be useful. Adjusting the input and output incur additional time beyond simply run-time. In that regard, MIP- and RH-CARMA, with the new Microsoft Excel interface, may require much less precomputation time, narrowing the gap in overall processing time from beginning data entry to generating a recommended schedule.

General H-CARMA Improvements

While practical to users lacking access to the software necessary to run MIP-CARMA and RH-CARMA, the H-CARMA algorithm underperforms for the cases this thesis address, even in the supplementary cases where all factors are equal. H-CARMA needs improvement to address shortcomings described in this section toward the main objective of maximizing TSC value. It should also prioritize minimizing cost as a secondary goal.

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